

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE MALT AND BEER QUESTION.

Much has been said and written of late years upon the subject of Corn-laws and cheap food. It is high time that something should not only be said, but done, upon the subject of Malt-laws and cheap drink. If Bread be the staple food of the people, Beer is their staple drink. All classes—the teetotalers excepted—enjoy good beer, and are interested in having it cheap. Even the gentler sex—whose graceful predilection for tea renders them less dependent for refreshment on the “extract fair of malt and hops”—are by no means uninterested in the Beer question. What affects the health and comfort of their fathers, brothers, and husbands, affects them also; and they themselves, whether of high or of low degree, share the national taste for the national beverage, and do not object to partake either of humble home-brewed or the choicest Guinness. The English people—as was sung long before the Anti-Corn-law League came into operation—still hope that the time will come—

When England, first of nations,  
Instead of grinding down her poor,  
Shall double all their rations—  
Shall give them larger penny loaves,  
With cheaper beer, and stronger;

and do not see why, if bread has been cheapened to the consumer, beer should not be subject to a corresponding reduction. The price of bread rises and falls with the price of corn; but, somehow or other, the price of beer remains stationary. Though malt in one year be cheaper by twenty-five or even fifty per cent. than it was in the year preceding, the beer-drinker derives no benefit from the abundance which has produced the cheapness. Not one fraction of a farthing per cent. is suffered to reach him in the shape of a reduction of price. The farmer who grows the barley, and sells it



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cheaply because his harvest is abundant, is made to pay the famine price for his beer. This is evidently not Free-Trade; and the farmer begins to complain of the injustice of establishing Free-Trade to his injury in one commodity, without establishing it to his benefit in another. The price of beer is important to all classes of the community, but is especially important to the farmer as the manufacturer of the elementary article from which beer is brewed. Two causes are alleged for this state of things: the operation of the oppressive Excise duty upon malt; and the monopoly of the great brewers. A word or two upon each of these branches of the subject is necessary for the due exposition of the case.

The Excise duty upon malt shares, with all other Excise duties the odium of a mischievous interference with the processes of manufacture, and of a positive impediment to trade. Nothing can be said in its favour, even by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, except that it is very productive—that, if he remove it, he must perforce draw the same amount of money out of the pockets of the people in some other way—that he knows of no other way—that none other has been suggested—and that, therefore, it is better that things should remain as they are. There is no doubt of the productiveness of the tax. In the year 1844 it yielded for England the sum of £4,285,777; for Scotland, the sum of £546,345; and for Ireland, the sum of £161,003; or for the United Kingdom, £4,993,235—within a fraction of five millions. Some agriculturists imagine and assert that these five millions are a tax paid by agriculture, and forming a great and peculiar burden upon the land. But this is not strictly correct. Like all other taxes, its amount ultimately falls upon the consumers of the article taxed; and the agriculturists suffer not alone, but in common with all who drink beer—who may be said to form the great bulk of the people of this country.



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE ARTHUR, IN THE ROYAL CHAPEL, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



To a certain extent, however, the agriculturists are justified in asserting that they have a greater reason to complain of the tax than the rest of their fellow-countrymen. Besides the portion of the five millions which they pay as consumers, they suffer from the decreased demand for the article they grow, which is consequent upon the enhancement of price, and the interference with the processes of manufacture necessarily caused by the unwelcome, vexatious, obstructive, and mischievous visits of the excisemen. All these things, however, while they tend to make beer dearer than it would otherwise be, do not operate to keep its price at one invariable standard. They form a direct burden to the extent of five millions sterling, and an indirect burden difficult to estimate, although certain to be considerable; but they do not justify the uniform famine price charged by the brewers of England. We heartily wish, for the sake of the farmers, and for the sake also of the manufacturers, operatives, and dwellers in towns, that the Malt Tax could be repealed; but, until that happy consummation, we must look elsewhere to discover the causes that keep up the price of beer, and agitate in another direction for the remedy of the evil.

We must look at the average prices of barley for the last ten or twelve years, if we wish truly to ascertain who are the monopolists that prevent a free trade in our drink. "We find," says a daily contemporary, "that, from 39s. 6d. a quarter in 1839, barley gradually fell to 27s. 6d. in 1842—a decline of about thirty per cent. Thence it rose to 44s. 2d. in 1847—an advance, from 1842, of no less than seventy per cent.; and during several weeks of 1847 the price was 55s. and upwards—or cent. per cent. above the average of 1842. During the last three years the article has been pretty steadily falling; and for the six weeks ending the 8th instant the average is 22s. 5d.—a fall of exactly sixty per cent. since the spring of 1847. Yet, through all these remarkable changes in the prime cost of the brewer's raw material, the selling price of his manufactured article has remained unchanged—our beer, ale, and porter are not a farthing per pot cheaper, nor the value of a farthing per pot better."

The whole difference, therefore, goes into the pockets of the great brewers, the most gigantic monopolists of the present day. The question remains, how much have they been clearing during the years of cheapness and abundance, over and above the profits which satisfied them and made them rich in the years of comparative scarcity and of decidedly high prices? The quantity of malt annually made in the United Kingdom averages, after all allowances for increase of bulk in the barley during the process of malting, four millions and a half of quarters. As all this is made into beer, ale, and porter, it follows that a decrease of twenty shillings a quarter in the price of malt, lasting for a twelvemonth, would put exactly four millions and a half pounds sterling into the pockets of the brewers. One great London firm uses 115,000 quarters of malt per annum, and has been levying at this rate the magnificent profit of £115,000 a year over and above the ordinary, and, as everybody knows, the handsome profit which it derives from its business in those years when the price of malt is upwards of forty shillings the quarter. The English people have rather a liking for a grievance, and here, we must confess, is a grievance that only requires a little publicity to swell it into a very formidable one, and bring the brewers to their senses. If, instead of abusing, from day to day, the impenetrable traitor of Tamworth, and expending so much superfluous energy upon the miserable tin kettles and warming-pans of Signor Pacifico, our daily contemporaries would commence a vigorous "ventilation" of the malt and beer question, they would render good service to all classes, and to the farmers more particularly, and would speedily enlist as much popular sympathy as would compel the brewers to debate with themselves the policy and expediency of relaxing their gripe upon the pockets of the people. At any time—and perhaps more especially in this hot weather—the cheapness of drink would be a captivating theme. Money is said to be a drug in the City; it seeks a field for investment, and cannot find it. But with such enormous profits to be made in the brewing business, it is possible that some enterprising capitalists may relieve the Bank of a portion of its superabundant gold, and establish breweries to supply the public with as good and wholesome and far cheaper beer than they can at present obtain. Ten per cent. is a large bait for capitalists; but when brewers, under the present system of monopoly, clutch 90 or 100 per cent., it is not at all unlikely that a little wholesome competition will be brought to bear against them. The present Leviathans of the beer market are powerful but not invulnerable; and four millions and a half of unjust profits are rather too much to divide among them.

### CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The baptism of his Royal Highness the infant Prince, third son of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place on Saturday, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, his Grace the Duke of Wellington; the Belgian, Portuguese, and Prussian Ministers; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Sir William Somerset, and others invited to the solemnity, assembled in the old dining-room, at the Palace, at six o'clock, the Royal family being conducted to an adjoining drawing-room, and were conducted to seats in the chapel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner), with the Rev. Henry Howarth (rector of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square), the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley (Resident Chaplain to her Majesty), the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell (Deputy Clerk of the Closet), and the Rev. Henry George Liddell (Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince Albert) assembled in the room adjoining the old dining-room, and took their places at the communion-table.

The procession of the sponsors for his Royal Highness the infant Prince was formed.

Her Majesty the Queen and the other Royal personages having taken their seats, the Great Officers of the Household, the Mistress of the Robes, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Vice-Chamberlain and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness.

The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household took their places behind the sponsors.

As the Queen and Prince were entering the chapel, the March in Handel's "Occasional Oratorio" was performed. When the procession had all entered, the following chorale, composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was performed:—

In life's gay morn, ere brightly youth  
By vice and folly is enlaid,  
Oh! may thy Maker's glorious name  
Be on thy infant mind engraved.  
So shall no shades of sorrow cloud  
The sunshine of thy early days;  
But happiness in endless round,  
Shall still encompass all thy ways.

The choir was composed of Mr. Francis, Mr. Hobbs, and fourteen gentlemen, and ten young choristers of her Majesty's Chapel Royal. Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

The Queen's private band was in attendance, and the master, Mr. Anderson, conducted the musical performance.

After the chorale, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Prince into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough.

The Archbishop of Canterbury commenced the baptismal service, and on arriving at the part for naming the child, the Countess of Gainsborough handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop, when his Royal Highness was named Arthur William Patrick Albert.

The Countess of Gainsborough received Prince Arthur after he had been baptized, and at the conclusion of the service his Royal Highness was reconducted to the chapel.

A hymn—

I will give thanks to Thee, O Lord, and magnify thy holy name;  
How great and wonderful art Thou in all the world!—Palestrina, A.D. 1574.  
and Beethoven's "Hallelujah!"—

Hallelujah! to the Father, and the Son of God!  
Praise ye the Lord, ye everlasting choir, in holy songs of joy!  
Words unborn shall sing his glory, the exalted Son of God!

concluded the musical performance.

The Archbishop having pronounced the benediction, the Queen and Prince Albert, preceded by the sponsors, and followed by the Royal and illustrious visitors, retired from the chapel to the room adjoining the old dining-room, where the register-book was brought by Mr. Lingard, Sergeant of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and here the act of baptism was attested.

The March in "Judas Maccabeus" was played on her Majesty quitting the chapel.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal personages then passed up the grand staircase to the Throne-room, where her Majesty was joined shortly before eight o'clock by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. The remainder of company continued in the Green Drawing-room.

The Queen wore a dress of white watered and brocade silk, with a broad sounce of Honiton lace, trimmed with white satin ribbon. Her Majesty also wore a diadem of emeralds and diamonds, and ornaments of emeralds and diamonds to correspond. From the ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter was suspended a most splendid George set in brilliants; the ribbon itself was confined on the left shoulder by a diamond clasp. The Queen also wore the garter as an armlet, the motto being formed of diamonds.

The infant Prince had a robe and mantle of Honiton lace over white satin, with a cap to correspond.

The Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena wore dresses of white watered silk with satin stripe, trimmed with white satin ribbon and silver fringe; the silk woven at Spitalfields.

The dress of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was of the richest white watered silk, of English manufacture, trimmed with blonde, having diamond ornaments down the front, and the stomacher adorned with brilliants. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was formed of feathers, blonde lappets, and pearl and diamond ornaments. The necklace and earrings were diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with point lace, the stomacher being enriched with emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness' head-dress was composed of white flowers and diamonds. The necklace and earrings were emeralds and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary wore a white net dress over white silk. His Royal Highness the Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the collars of the orders of the Garter and the Black Eagle (of Prussia), with four stars set in diamonds of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, and the Bath, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Prince Alfred wore the Highland dress.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia wore a Prussian uniform, with the collar of the order of the Black Eagle.

His Royal Highness Prince George wore the uniform of a Major-General, with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar wore the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, and the insignia of a foreign order of knighthood.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen wore a Bavarian uniform, with the collar of the order of the Garter.

The Duke of Wellington wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the collar of the order of the Garter, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

The other members of orders of knighthood present wore their collars; all the noblemen and gentlemen appeared in their respective full-dress costumes and uniforms. The Kings of Arms and Heralds on duty at the solemnity wore their magnificent tabards with their gold chains of office, and carried their badges.

A guard of honour (of the Coldstream Guards), with the band of the regiment, mounted in the garden of the palace, and received the Royal family with the usual honours.

Her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain, at eight o'clock, to a State banquet in the picture-gallery, accompanied by the Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, and the other ladies and gentlemen who attended the ceremonial; the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards playing "God save the Queen" on her Majesty's entrance.

Upwards of eighty guests sat down to dinner.

After the banquet, the Lord Steward gave the following toasts, viz.:—

"His Royal Highness the Prince Arthur."

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia."

"The Queen and the Prince."

"The christening cake" was placed in the middle of the dinner-table on the plateau of the magnificent service of gold plate. The top of the cake represented an octagonal fountain, ornamented with a number of small vases, filled with miniature bouquets. The fountain rested on a circular plinth, containing a number of painted vignettes, set in silver frames.

After the toast of "The Queen and the Prince," her Majesty rose from the banquet, and proceeded to the White Drawing-room, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the other ladies present. Soon after which, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and the other guests proceeded to the Music-room, when the doors of the White Drawing-room were opened, and the Queen received an evening party.

### THE ROYAL FONT.

This interesting Font forms a conspicuous object in the exquisite picture by C. R. Leslie, Esq., R.A., of the christening of the Princess Royal. It consists of a triangular base and plinth of bold design, on either side of which are the Royal arms. On the top of the plinth, at the base of a shaft of foliage-work, are seated three figures of children playing the lyre. The shaft carries a bowl of peculiarly graceful outline, the rim of which has water-lilies round it beautifully modelled; a single water-lily is in the bowl, producing a charming effect.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen gave a State ball on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace. The reception was unusually brilliant, the invitations numbering nearly two thousand, and comprising the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet Ministers and principal members of the Administration, with their wives and daughters; the officers of State, and the ladies and gentlemen of the households of the Queen, the Princes, and the different members of the Royal Family; all foreigners of distinction at present in town; several hundred members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and many distinguished officers, both in the naval and military service.

The ladies appeared in new dresses of great beauty and richness, exhibiting every variety of colour and design in the fabrics, which were of the most elegant and costly materials. Jewelled ornaments of the greatest brilliancy and value adorned most of the costumes.

The gentlemen were all in Court dress, officers of the army, navy, and ordnance wearing their respective uniforms, and members of the Administration the full dress official costume. Members of orders of knighthood all appeared in their different ensigns.

The alcove in the Picture Gallery was filled with numerous and beautiful flowering plants, which were also tastefully inserted in all the recesses within the state saloons and the approaches.

At ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, left the White Drawing-room, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Passing through the State Saloon, her Majesty and the Prince entered the Ball-room, followed by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, the Maids of Honour in Waiting, &c.

The assembled company followed.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia; the *vis-à-vis* being his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress, trimmed with silver blonde, and with wild roses (pink and white), and ornamented with diamonds.

Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of pink and white wild roses, richly ornamented with diamonds, to correspond with the dress.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington, all wore the same Prussian order of knighthood (the Black Eagle); and Prince Albert and the illustrious Duke both wore the ensigns of the Golden Fleece. His Royal Highness also wore the stars of the four British orders of knighthood. The Prince of Prussia was habited in a Prussian General's uniform.

The Baroness de Brunnow (wife of the Russian Minister) and the Baroness de Cetto (wife of the Bavarian Minister) both wore the ribbon of a foreign order of knighthood.

A number of foreign noblemen and gentlemen, including Prince Poniatowski and Count Charles de Goltz, appeared in military uniform.

Some of the Scottish nobility and gentry wore the Highland dress.

After the quadrille by which the ball was opened, waltzes, quadrilles, and polkas were danced, including a polka composed expressly for the occasion, and called "Prince Patrick's Polka."

A State supper was afterwards served in the principal dining-room, the table of which was decorated in the accustomed style of regal splendour and magnificence, and, together with a buffet of gold plate, was lit by numerous candelabra, and sconces of silver gilt, filled with wax lights.

A young man, named Adam Jackson, last week, fell from the third story of a new house in Nelson-street, Gateshead. In his fall, his head came in contact with the window-head of the ground-floor, and, although he fell upwards of thirty feet, he is expected to recover.

The Newport Pagnell academy for the education of dissenting ministers, is about to be broken up. It is said to have been founded by the Rev. Mr. Bull, the Rev. John Newton, the poet Cowper, and others, in 1780. The only allusion made to it by the poet in any of his published correspondence, is in a letter to Lady Hesketh, in which he says, "I have a neighbour at Newport Pagnell, the Rev. Mr. Bull, master of an academy there."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The agitation on the Dotation Bill, which has engaged the attention of all Paris for the last fortnight, has at length been brought to a close in a manner satisfactory to the Government and its supporters, notwithstanding the hostile report of the Committee of the National Assembly, to which the question was referred in the first instance. The subject was brought under discussion on Monday, when M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, who opened the debate, stated that he rose thus early in order that he might explain clearly to the Assembly the question upon which the debate was to turn. He denied that the measure proposed by the Government for the increase of the President's allowances concealed any of the *arriere-pensées* which people had attributed to it; and, in order to show that such was not the case, he declared that the Cabinet would accept the amendment proposed by the five members of the minority in the committee, and which was to the following effect:—"There is opened to the Minister of Finance, on the exercise of 1850, an extraordinary credit of 2,160,000, for the expenses of the Presidency." This was the proposition suggested by M. Thiers. M. Fould added, that the measure, put in this form, would leave it open to the Assembly to adopt any course for the next year that it might think proper, and would at the same time preserve the dignity of both powers.

This declaration from the Minister of Finance was received with approbation by a large portion of the majority; but the Legitimists and Republicans were perfectly silent.

When two members only had spoken—and they were adverse to the measure—the general discussion was suddenly brought to a close. This excited great surprise; but it appears to be the *tactique* of the majority, when obnoxious measures are proposed, to smother all debate, as on the Electoral Law.

After the closing of the general discussion a sharp debate arose as to the order in which the amendments should be taken. The principal speaker was General Changarnier, who strongly advised the House not to haggle about trifles, but, as every means had been taken to isolate the measure, and to show that it was not meant to bind the House or the country as to what they might do hereafter, to pass the measure, as proposed by the minority of the committee, and accepted by the Government. He therefore recommended that the amendment in question should have the priority over all others. This speech had a powerful effect on the Assembly. The appearance of General Changarnier as the public advocate of the measure induced several waverers to vote for the bill, and ultimately decided the fate of the measure.

The Assembly being consulted, gave the priority to the amendment accepted by the Government.

The Assembly almost immediately divided, when the numbers were—  
For the bill .. .. . 354  
Against it .. .. . 308  
Majority for the Ministry .. .. . 46

The whole of the debate, including the division, occupied only two hours and twenty minutes.

There were some strange things in the division. General Montholon, who has had as much opportunity as any man to become acquainted with the causes which keep Louis Napoleon poor, voted against the grant; but whether this was by way of opposition to the President, or because he disapproved of the Ministers having made any concession as to the form of the grant, remains to be seen.

At the sitting of the Assembly on Tuesday, some of its members (amongst them General Lamoricière) who voted against the bill complained of their votes having been wrongly printed in the *Moniteur*. These errors, however, did not affect the validity of the result.

A modification of the Ministry was talked of. General d'Hautpoul, MM. Parriat, Rouher, and Bineau are, it is reported, to retire, but not until two or three restrictive measures, consequent upon the passing of the Electoral Law, shall have been brought before, and received the approbation of, the Assembly. One of the principal reasons assigned for this course of policy is, that the revolutionary factions in Prussia and Austria have long had their arrangements prepared to carry out their insurrectionary designs, and are only waiting the signal from France. The party of order, therefore, living under the government of the Republic, are determined to support the Ministry, and to assist in strengthening it by all necessary restrictive laws, in order that it may efficiently counteract the daring schemes of those abettors of anarchy and bloodshed, whether resident in France or in Germany.

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, the bill relating to certain extraordinary credits required in 1849 came under discussion.

M. Parfait considered some of the expenses incurred as extravagant, particularly that for the installation of the President of the Republic in the Palace of the Elysée. He concluded by moving a reduction in the credits demanded of 500,000.

M. Lacrosse defended the sums expended, some of which were necessary to protect the President's life from the danger that then threatened it.

After an angry debate, the amendment was rejected by 424 to 189.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was making preparations to leave Paris for London, to resume his diplomatic duties.

Baron Gros has arrived at Paris from Athens.

The *Moniteur Algérien* of the 20th contains the announcement of the burning down of the Arab village of Ouldja, by the French troops, and the dispersal of the inhabitants, with the loss of thirty killed, in consequence of a refusal to give up some Arabs who had slain one French soldier and seriously wounded another. The heat in Paris on Monday was excessive. At two o'clock the thermometer marked in the shade 90° of Fahrenheit.

M. Laugrand, the unlucky editor of the extinct *Voix du Peuple*, has been condemned, by default, by the Court of Assizes of Paris, to four years' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000.

Twenty seven individuals have been arrested at Belleville. They had been previously under the surveillance of the police. They are all persons who had been transported after the insurrection of June, and who were set at liberty under the amnesty. They were found in close deliberation in a secret society, and a quantity of papers were found which are said to compromise many parties.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

The Italian journals notice a correspondence between the Piedmontese Prime Minister, the Marquis d'Azeglio, and the Pope's Minister at Rome, Cardinal Antonelli, on the subject of the imprisonment of the Archbishop Franzoni, for opposition to the curtailment of the ecclesiastical privileges of the Church in Piedmont, lately effected by Act of Parliament in that kingdom.

The Marquis d'Azeglio declares that in the facts complained of by the Holy See "the action of the Cabinet and of the different powers of the State has been rigorously restrained within the limits of their respective rights and duties," and that no "other way was open to uphold the former and fulfil the latter." He further expresses a hope that the conduct of the Piedmontese clergy will be such as "to avoid placing his Majesty's Government under the disagreeable necessity of obeying their duty in this respect, from the fulfilment of which alone depends the respect of subjects towards the authorities, their obedience to the laws, and the order and tranquillity of the State." The general tenor of the note is temperate and dignified.

The first experiment of the electric telegraph between Verona and Venice was to be made on the 27th inst. Two days afterwards, the public were to be admitted to the use of this mode of communication. The line between Verona and Milan is finished as far as Lonato.

From Rome we learn, under date the 14th inst., that the Pope had just appointed a commission, selected from the Sacred College, and composed of Cardinals Antonelli, Secretary of State; Altieri, President of Rome and Comarca; Spinola, Marini, Cagliano, and Mattel. In pursuance of the desire of the Pontiff, this Commission had already held two sittings, the first under the presidency of the Pope himself, and the second under that of the Cardinal Secretary of State. This commission has for its object to revise the fundamental statutes, and embraces in its scope the details of—1. The organization of the State; 2. Its administration; 3. Its finances; 4. Its legislation; and 5. The division of the territory, for political purposes, into four departments.

At Naples, on the 16th inst., the roof of a barrack fell in, and buried in the ruins 80 soldiers.

#### UNITED STATES.

We have accounts from New York to the 15th inst., which state in reference to the Cuban affair that all questions relating to prisoners are referred to Washington, to be adjusted between Mr. Clayton and the Spanish Minister. The President has directed rigorous proceedings against all persons known to have incited the Cuban expedition. The Government steamer *Saranac* had arrived with Havannah dates of the 6th inst. Her commander received assurances from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners should be honourably dealt with until advices are received from Washington. The prisoners of the late expedition have been well treated. There was no truth in the statement of five having been shot. General Lopez had been again arrested, and was being examined before the United States' Commissioners at New Orleans. He was held to bail in 3000 dollars. The American Government were about to prosecute him for infringing the laws of the United States.

Various alarming rumours had been afloat relative to collisions between the naval forces of the two Governments, but happily they were without foundation.

Some apprehensions were entertained of a hostile movement on the part of the Cuban Spaniards against Haytien Souloque, and in favour of the Spanish population of St. Domingo. The United States agent, Mr. Green, had returned to communicate with his Government.

The *Viceroy*, from Galway, arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., having made the passage in less than eleven days.

The Nashville Convention had terminated their sittings, prior to which they agreed to certain resolutions, setting forth to the Congress what they required in the constitutional rights of the south, and hoping that Congress would not adjourn until it had arranged the controversy.

The writ of error in the case of Professor Webster, lately convicted of murder at Boston, had been argued before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The points raised were, that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, and had no right to try the case, and that neither judgment nor sentence was in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The decision was to be given in a few days.

The American steamer *Atlantic*, which has brought this news, has made one of the swiftest runs ever made across the ocean, having left New York on the 15th inst. and arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning last at four A.M. From the 19th to the 25th she steamed on an average 303 miles each day, her greatest speed being 319 miles.



## MUSIC.

## MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, "NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL."

The Music Hall, Store-street, was filled on Monday night with a fashionable assemblage, attracted by the agreeable announcement that the facetious John Parry would produce his new entertainment. His success was complete: indeed, his musical and dramatic abilities were never developed to greater advantage; and the auditory, for two hours, listened with the greatest delight to the two parts of the performance, which is not a connected narrative, containing any fixed dramatic purpose, but chiefly a series of most amusing sketches of the eccentric characters to be met with in musical society. Amateur singers and pianoforte players are depicted with striking fidelity—the first category being headed "Very curious vocal facts," and the second entitled "The piano taught in six lessons." The "mild or inoffensive gentleman," who warbles like a dove the warlike strains in the glees of the "Red Cross Knight;" the "buffo Inglesse," who disposes of the florid passages in the *Figaro* and *Rosina* duo with a peculiar shake of the head; the "uncertain gentleman," who can never sing in tune; the tender and touching ballad-singer, overcome by his emotions; the tremulous tenor; and the nautical ballad vocalist, without accompaniment, are every-day acquaintances in one's experience of the amateur world.

The pianoforte playing was admirable; the first effect of striking the keys, on the infant of little more than a year old, convulsed every hearer. The stage of pianoforte tuition—the wrong bass—the hesitation—the bad timbre—the ornamental school—the ultra-expressive style—the "funny young lady," who plays a comic tune in very slow time (an anecdote of Malibran, by the way), giving it the form of grand sacred music, were ludicrously illustrated. The Welsh song, in character of a female peasant, with its quaint melody, was much admired. *Signor Pasticcio*, the Italian singing-master, who composes the opera of "Douglas," in nine acts, and sets the well-known speech, "My name is Norval," in accompanied recitative with "Cuckoo" obligato, was capably dressed, acted, and sung. The young man, who thought himself an artist, *Miss Nicpoint* and *Master Wowski*, the friends from the country, are the principal sketches in the second part. Except when the entertainment was interrupted by the hearty applause, the hilarity of the company was incessant. Mr. John Parry hits off the foibles and peculiarities of musical society with such genuine humour, his imitative powers are so varied, and his pianoforte playing is so masterly, that he has created quite a speciality for himself in his "Lights and Shadows;" and his new undertaking, "Notes, Vocal and Instrumental," proves how much experience and practice have improved his talents for mimicry. An excellent musician, and possessing an organ of extraordinary compass, he can imitate the *sopranos* *fagato* in the highest notes, and the *basso profundo* in the "deepest—deeper still."

## CONCERTS.

Mdlle. Anichini gave her annual *matinée musicale* on Tuesday at Camden House, Kensington, the residence of Mrs. Wolley. This interesting locality of the Elizabethan style contains a private theatre, in which the programme was performed. The vocalists were Mdlle. Frezzolini, Mdlle. Parodi, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdlle. Ida Bertrand, and the fair *bénéficiaire*, an accomplished soprano; Signori Brignoli, Calzolari, Covas, Ciabatta, Coletti, Gardoni, and M. Lefort; with Benedict, Pilatti, Vera Beletta, and Schira, as accompanists. The solo instrumentalists were Signor Fuzzi on the horn, and Mdlle. Elsie Kritzit, a very clever pianiste, who, as a performer of the classical school, enjoys a high reputation in Paris. The concert was fully and fashionably attended.

Herr Sprenger gave a *matinée musicale* at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street, on Tuesday.

The sixth concert of the Beethoven Quartet Society took place on Wednesday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The scheme comprised Haydn's Quartet No. 78 in B flat major; No. 11 in E minor of Beethoven; and No. 3 in D of Mendelssohn. Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Rousselot, and M. Billet (the latter playing a sonata) were the executives.

M. de Kontski, the violinist, had a *matinée musicale* on Wednesday, at the house of Miss Messent, in Stratton-street, assisted by Mdlle. Nau, Misses Messent and Bassano, Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, Salvatore, and Tamburini, Herr Brandt, Miss C. Loveday, and Mdlle. Sophie Dulcken; MM. Boulanger and Rousselot.

Mrs. A. Newton gave her annual concert on Wednesday evening, at the Music Hall, assisted by Mdlle. Zimmerman, Misses Leslie, Ransford, M. Williams, Poole, Mdlle. Macfarren, Messrs. F. Boddia, Drayton, B. Frodsham, Whitworth, Herr Mengis, Miss Eliza Ward (piano), M. de Kontski, Herr Stebbing, and Mr. Richardson (flute), Herr Hekking (violin), and Regondi (concertina), with Lavenue, Anschuetz, W. Macfarren, and Benedict, as accompanists.

Miss Hinckesmann's second and last concert, at the Sussex Hall, in the City, took place on Monday, aided by Messrs. Silberberg, F. Chatterton, Regondi, Richardson, Jewel, Camus, and E. Bordet, as solo instrumentalists; and Mrs. A. Newton, Misses Poole, F. Horton, Mdlle. Bordet, Messrs. B. Frodsham, Hobbs, Milne, Trenkle, A. Novello, W. H. Seguin, and F. Boddia, as vocalists.

Signor Brizzi, the tenor, gave a *matinée musicale* on Tuesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—The fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning (the 29th).—Mr. R. Blagrove's last concertina concert will take place on Monday.—A performance of unaccompanied vocal music will be given by the Upper Singing-schools, under Mr. Hullah's direction, on Wednesday.—Scribe and Halévy's opera, "La Juive," is in rehearsal at the Royal Italian Opera, for Viardot and Mario; Beethoven's "Fidelio," for Viardot, Tambril, Formes, &c., will be the earliest novelty.—The "Prophète" has been produced at Rostock and at Pesth; in the last-mentioned city Madame Lagrange was *Fides*, and Herr Steger *Jean de Leyden*.—A new opera, called "Glaucus; or, the Last Days of Pompeii," founded on Sir E. Bulwer's novel—the poem by Herr Bapst, and the music by his brother, Augustus Bapst—will be produced at Dresden this autumn.—A new opera by Robert Schumann, "Genevieve," is announced for Leipzig.—Great preparations are making at Leipzig, Berlin, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the death of John Sebastian Bach. At Leipzig, 2000 musicians and amateurs will perform several of his best works.—Vieuxtemps, the violinist, has been giving concerts at Breslau.—The Emperor of Russia, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, has just issued a decree regulating the pensions to be paid to retired artists, native and foreign, of the Imperial theatres.—Schulhoff has been giving his pianoforte concerts at Vienna, Pesth, Prague, and Presburg, with the greatest success.—Madame Urry's *Matinée Musicale* will take place on Monday next, at the residence, in Belgrave-square, of Mrs. Shelley.—The Purcell Commemoration took place on Thursday morning at Westminster Abbey, when a selection from his sacred works was performed.

## THE CONJURING BIRDS.

A very clever set of conjuring tricks, and performed through the agency of birds, was exhibited on Wednesday, at No. 2, Baker-street, Portman-square, by Mdlle. Emilie Vandermeersch, to a select party. The agency through which the effects were produced was preserved in becoming mystery; and thus the wonder and admiration of the company were adroitly secured. Miss Vandermeersch is an interesting-looking person, and has trained a variety of birds, both American and European, so that at her bidding they hop from their cages, and from a large number of cards arranged with their edges upwards in a large tray, select such as may be required to answer any enquiries made by the visitors. Some of these requisitions were puzzling enough, such as secret numbers and letters, and particular cards secretly selected from a pack, and many tricks of the kind usual with wizards of the north, south, east, and west. The curious part of the exhibition is, how the birds have been trained to take their peculiar part in it, and in what manner they are directed to the specific objects of their search? The lady herself has ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the secrets of the audience; and, indeed, she takes part openly in the selections made, besides uniformly initiating and superintending the whole business of the *séance*; so that there is nothing positively wonderful in the tricks themselves: a little ingenious manipulation and machinery will account easily enough for all. But in what manner the lady communicates with her little feathered agents is unknown. They certainly assume, or seem to assume, airs of considerable intelligence, exhibiting judgment and choice, sometimes hesitating, failing, and succeeding on a new trial; but still we have a shrewd guess that the means are principally mechanical. However this may be, the performance is amusing and interesting in a high degree. Mdlle. Vandermeersch conducts it in a manner truly elegant and becoming, and the arrangements are all in exquisite taste.

**DISCOVERY OF A GIGANTIC BLACK OAK.**—Some time ago, while some men were draining a field on the Grenich Farm, Strathtummel, at present occupied by Mr. John Stewart, they came in contact with the branches of an old black oak, which they cleared away to make room for the drain, and thought no more of the matter; but a few days ago some of the farm servants, knowing the value of the forest king, went at mid-day, while they had respite from their other labours, and began to dig. They cleared away the earth from about twenty-four feet, and still there was no appearance of an end; but on the contrary, the oak was assuming a gigantic appearance. The operation was resumed by one party after another, until its enormous trunk was exposed to sun and air. It was covered, at an average, with more than five feet of earth. It was more than fifty feet in length, and about three in diameter. The wood is, of the best quality.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

The cod fishery on the east coast of Finnmarken promises to be more than usually productive this season, and in consequence no less than 2500 boats manned by 10,000 men, have already proceeded on their way to the fishing grounds.

The suspension-bridge of Fumel, over the Lot (France), fell in a week ago, whilst undergoing repair. The fall took place in consequence of one of the piers giving way. Three men were killed, and two were seriously, and it is feared mortally, wounded. A young man fell into the water, and was rescued by a person who had hastened to the spot to render assistance: this person was the young man's father.

Notwithstanding the success that has attended the labours of Mr. Andersen, the great temperance advocate, it appears by the official excise returns that the consumption of spirits in Norway is still excessive. By the returns between October, 1849, and April, 1850, there appears to have been distilled and excise duty to have been paid upon no less than 7,700,000 quarts of ardent spirit—a tolerable quantity for a population numbering only 1,400,000.

## CALIFORNIA.

We have dates from San Francisco to May 1. The gold-digging is represented as in a highly prosperous condition. The new settlement at Trinidad Bay promises to be a place of a good deal of importance. On a beautiful plateau on the northern shore of the bay, the site of a town has been surveyed, and buildings are now erecting in considerable numbers. The harbour is said to be the finest on the coast, with the exception of San Francisco and San Diego. The Legislature had adjourned, after a session of 100 days, having passed 143 acts, most of which were essential to the complete organisation of the State Government. The people expressed a decided adherence to the position they have assumed in favour of free soil and a free constitution.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

"La Tempesta" has been repeated with yet more finely developed lights and shades, and a higher phase of artistic success than was manifested in the earlier performances of this magnificent production of Halévy and Scribe. Conscientiously as every performer to whom the splendid work was assigned, had studied individual personation, the opportunity of weighing the composition as an entirety, has enabled the several artists to co-operate with even increased effect; and, in theatrical diction, to play to each other, with a spontaneity rarely witnessed upon the stage. Such is the impression we have received from witnessing the last two or three repetitions of "La Tempesta." Yet it would be difficult to point out to those who have not gone through the same process of observation, in what especial portions of the composition this balance of power has become more remarkably evident. If the genius with which such artists as Lablache, Sontag, and Carlotta Grisi, seize upon a conception, "with the first intention," is too powerful to leave their subsequent delicate touches of colour palpable to the least tutored sense, those who believe in the continual life and freshness of high art, will easily comprehend how an inspired artist can, without departing from the original truth of his idea, perpetually render it an ever-varying succession of illustrative lights.

Among the many touches which have added a richer value to the picture of "La Tempesta," we may cite the instance where Caliban, having possession of the magic flowers, feels his full power over the beautiful Miranda. So long as the eyes of the daughter of Prospero are averted from the gaze of the monster, the brutal instinct is rampant; but the instant they are turned upon him, the might of pure womanhood gains its ascendancy, and the witch-begotten savage stands shrinking, trembling, and abashed before the enchantment. The gradual influences of the drink are also marvelously depicted: the powerless state of the nerves, the semi-somnolency, the physical reaction, and the climax of riotous jollity, are each and all worthy the pencil of a Teniers or a Poussin. The quaint mimicry of Carlotta Grisi, contrasted beautifully with the lubber fiend. Madame Sontag continues to command encores in her principal arias; and the sweet-toned voice of Baucardé in *Fernando* and the mellow organ of Coletti in *Prospero* combine to impart a perfect union in the illustration of "La Tempesta."

It is well known that Cimarosa's opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto" is a work redolent of delicious melody and masterly instrumentation, and that, upon its first performance in the presence of the Emperor Joseph and his Court, it was encased in its entirety. The lyrical personages on Thursday next at Her Majesty's Theatre, will present an *ensemble* never witnessed on any stage. Lablache will, of course, enact his great part of the deaf *Geronimo*; and the sisters will be represented by Mdlle. Sontag, Mdlle. Parodi, and Mdlle. Frezzolini. Independently, however, of this signal attraction, the last act of "Anna Bolena" will be given for Parodi; and Coletti will appear in his great scene in "I due Foscari." In the ballet there will be selections from "Esmeralda," with Carlotta Grisi and her charming "Truandise;" and, in the popular "Ice Ballet," Amalia Ferraris will exhibit her extraordinary dancing.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

There have been four representations of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." The execution of this elaborate production is marvellously fine this season, under Costa's careful and zealous supervision. Mdlle. Castellani's *Bertha*, on Tuesday night, was played and sung with more than ordinary animation and finish. Maralti, Polonini, and Formes, as the three Anabaptists, are important improvements upon last year: the trio in the tent scene, sung by Tagliafico, Maralti, and Formes, might be rendered still more effective if executed with more frank gaiety; in Paris it is one of the gems of the opera, replete as it is with contrapuntal cleverness and ingenious orchestral devices. Mario gains ground nightly in *Jean de Leyden*: he is now thoroughly master of the words and of the dramatic situations, and he is thus enabled to develop his musical powers to the best advantage. He gave the Vision and the Pastorale, in the first act, beautifully; and the Prayer in the second act, with prodigious force: he was recalled at the fall of the curtain with enthusiasm. In the Coronation scene, his acting is as grand and impressive as his singing; and in the concluding Bacchanal couplets, he quite electrified the house by his undiminished vigour, after the long and arduous exertions throughout the opera. The *Fides* of Viardot is one of those histrionic delineations destined to be cited in operatic annals; its thrilling earnestness and tragic grandeur must be seen to be properly conceived. It is exquisitely finished in all its details, from the tranquil happiness and natural simplicity of the opening scene, down to the wild outbreak of grief and despair in the dungeon. Every look, tone, and gesture in the Coronation scene are master-strokes of art; the malediction on the Prophet, before *Fides* has recognised her son, is delivered with immense effect; the mingled feelings of stupor and despair when *Jean de Leyden* denies that he is her son, with the gradual influence of the mother's feelings as she catches his imploring eye, are beautiful points which go home to every heart. The vocalisation is equally surprising and telling; of deep pathos, the airs in the first act, when *Fides* tries to console her son for *Bertha's* abduction, and in the third act, when she implores alms as a mendicant, are exquisite specimens. Of enormous vocal power and of wonderful execution, the grand scene of the last act is the culminating point. The sensation created by Viardot, in the agonising climax of the third act, is overwhelming. The ovations to her and Mario were on Tuesday more marked than usual, Royalty joining with evident enthusiasm in the general demonstration. The chorus and band must not be forgotten in the effective *ensemble*; the march with the two orchestras is always specially applauded; and the beautiful dance music of the waltz, in the first act, the "Pas de la Redowa," the "Quadrille des Patineurs," and the "Pas du Galop," is superbly played. The chorists of peasants and Anabaptists, in the call to arms of the first scene, is always encored. The "Domine Salvum," with organ accompaniment, the "Choir of Singing Boys," and concerted pieces in the coronation, are executed with the greatest precision.

## OLYMPIC.

This theatre was opened on Monday, to enable Miss Fanny Vining to take a benefit. The house was respectfully attended. The *bénéficiaire* appeared in three characters—as *Laura Leeson*, in "Time Tries All;" as the heroine in a new and original drama by Mr. Spicer, called "My Son-in-Law;" and as the boy *Albert*, in "William Tell." In all, she acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the audience; and acted, indeed, with considerable taste and judgment. Mr. F. Vining was, as usual, excellent in the *Honorable Augustus Colander Fawn*; and Mr. Davenport performed *William Tell* with great spirit, energy, and feeling. Mr. Spicer's *comédietta* was elegant and lively—well imitated from the best of the French drawing-room pieces. The Nepaulese Embassy were present.

## SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has returned to this theatre, and during the week has performed *Brutus*, in Mr. Howard Payne's tragedy of that name.

## STRAND.

"Gwynneth Vaughan" has been revived here, for a concluding piece.

Mrs. GLOVER.—Wednesday, the 10th of July, has been fixed for the benefit of this deserving favourite of the public, on the occasion of her final retirement from the stage. The performance will take place at Drury-Lane Theatre. The objects of the evening's entertainment, and the claims of the *bénéficiaire*, are thus concisely stated in the circular issued on the occasion:—"Mrs. Glover has for sixty-four years been a member of the theatrical profession; of that time, fifty-three years have been devoted to the London stage. Throughout her whole career she has occupied a distinguished place in the foremost ranks of genius. She has devoted her earnings to the support of five generations: her grandfather, her parents, her husband, her children, and grandchildren, have successively been mainly dependent upon her exertions. The object of the proposed benefit is, in the first place, to offer a testimony of public respect to merit so rare; and, in the second place, to secure the means of rendering comfortable the remaining years of a life worn by long toil, and already beginning to sink under the effects of natural decay."

MDLLE. RACHEL.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The celebrated actress Mdlle. Rachel will commence a short engagement at the above theatre, on Monday evening next. Her opening part will be that of *Phedre*, in Racine's celebrated tragedy of that name. "Bajazet" and the new petite comedy "Le Moineau de Lesbie" will be the performance on Wednesday; and on Friday (for the first time in this country), Corneille's renowned tragedy of "Polyeucte." It is intended, we believe, to give a change of performance every evening.

Mr. Albert Smith will give a morning performance of his "Overland Mail" entertainment, at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 10th of July. The last views, added by Mr. William Beverley, of the great cutting on the Avignon and Marseilles Railway, and the diligence changing horses in Dijon, are eminently beautiful.

Miss Woolgar announces her benefit at the Adelphi Theatre, for Wednesday evening next. The popularity which this young lady enjoys, no less from her talents than her estimable private character, will, without doubt, be fully evidenced on that occasion.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Grey and Miss Anson, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, honoured the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, by visiting their gallery on Thursday. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to mark her approbation of the exhibition by purchasing Mr. Warren's classical Egyptian picture of the "Wise Men from the East," and Mr. Corbould's beautiful "Florete de Nere."

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Allom has just completed a moving panorama of the Passage of the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and the Bosphorus, from sketches made by the Artist during a ten months' residence in the East.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The preliminary arrangements are completed for erecting a building on a site of the Rolls estate sufficiently large to contain the public records and archives. The Rolls House, Rolls Court, and present public buildings on the Rolls estate, are intended to be preserved in the first instance for the transaction of business. Besides affording ample room for arranging and preserving the records now in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, the new structure will give room to the public records which may accrue for the next twenty years.

On Saturday last, General Garibaldi, the celebrated military leader of the recent Republican movement at Rome, arrived at Liverpool by the steamer *Queen* from Gibraltar. The general, who was accompanied by an aide-de-camp, looked exceedingly well in health, and appeared in excellent spirits. He will remain in Liverpool for a short time, and contemplates a visit to America.

The Rev. W. Maskell was received on Saturday last into the Roman Catholic Church at the chapel in Spanish-place.

Accounts from the west coast of South America mention that her Majesty's ships *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, en route for the Arctic Ocean, had passed through the Straits of Magellan.

Among the passengers that arrived at New York on Saturday, 31st of May, in the packet-ship *Yorkshire*, were two individuals who were very poorly clad, but who had in their possession some £25,000 which was snugly placed in a carpet-bag. After the arrival of the vessel they deposited the money with Messrs. Taber and Bagley, for safe keeping; and then seemed perfectly at ease and secure until the steam-ship *Asia* arrived, which brought their full description, and the news that they were formerly clerks in the Bank of Ireland, Cork, and had absconded with a heavy amount of specie and bank-notes of various denominations. They were immediately taken prisoners.

Lord Howden, recently appointed Ambassador to Spain, has, it is said, sold his estates in Yorkshire to Lord Londesborough, for £200,000. Grimston is one of the most beautiful houses in England, and contains a unique collection of ancient arms, with many valuable pictures and statues, and furniture of the most costly description.

On the arrival of the 2 30 P.M. train from Woolwich on Monday, and while the train was at the ticket platform of the London station, the engine having been detached, and being in the act of moving to the rear of the train to propel it into the shed, one of the ticket-collectors imprudently attempted to cross the line, when he was knocked down by the engine. The poor fellow was immediately conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he shortly expired from the severe injury he had received.

Out of the 35,000 persons liable to contribute to defray the debts of the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway, and who have been applied to for that purpose through the Post-office by the official manager, Mr. Sandeman, only 20,000 can be traced, the remaining 15,000 being returned through the Dead Letter Office either as "not known," dead, or gone away.

The total number of emigrants for the United States and Canada that departed from the port of Limerick in the year 1849 amounted to 11,554.

Official returns show that, from the beginning of the season for manufacturing sugar up to the end of May, the quantity of sugar produced in France was 60,000,000 kilogrammes, though in the corresponding period of last year it was only 37,000,000 kilogrammes. The consumption, however, did not increase to the same extent; there remained on hand in the manufactories 14,000,000 kilogrammes, and in the entrepôts 6,000,000 kilogrammes, whilst last year the quantities were only 10,000,000 and 3,000,000 kilogrammes.

The Italian journals state that an amnesty will be granted on the 18th August, the day on which the Austrian Emperor will attain his 21st year, to the exiled Lombards, who will be called on to return to their homes, or their property will be subjected to an absentee tax of 30 per cent.

On the 1st July, a meeting of delegates of all the Lombardo-Venetian towns is to be held at Verona to regulate the raising of the voluntary (forced?) loan of 120,000 livres.

The Senate of St. Petersburg has published an imperial ukase, according to which a special committee of inquiry is appointed for examining all school-books published by private persons, as well as all publications for young people, be they original or translations. The committee, which is instituted for two years, is to pay special attention to the moral tendency and the mode of instruction. Those books, however, which are subject to the ecclesiastical censorship will not be submitted to this committee.

A duel took place on the 15th inst., ten miles from Turin, between Colonel Assanti and M. Soler. The cause was that the latter had written against Manin, and the former had taken his defence in no measured terms. The duel was fought with pistols, it being understood that it should continue till the result was fatal to one of the combatants. M. Soler fired first, and missed; M. Assanti, on the contrary, hit his adversary in the head, and laid him dead.

The President of the French Republic, on the report of the Minister of War, has decreed that, as a souvenir of the glorious death of General de Barral in a recent attack on the Kabyle tribes, the first centre of European population to be created in Algeria shall bear his name.

On Thursday week, two gentlemen, while fishing on the whiting ground about three miles inside the Eddystone Lighthouse, in a fine yacht, hooked a bottle-nose shark, about thirty inches long, which they secured without much difficulty. In a short time afterwards there was another tremendous pull on one of the lines, and after three-quarters of an hour's hard work, "a monster shark," of the blue species, was brought to the edge of the water, almost in an exhausted state; a bight of rope was then slung just within its tail, and it was safely got into the boat. It measured 6 feet 2 inches in length, and weighed about 60lb.

It cannot be too often repeated at this season of the year that butter-milk applied to parts affected by the fly on sheep and lambs is an infallible remedy.

Recent accounts from Persia mention the discovery of a plot at Tabreez for the overthrow of the government. The scheme was frustrated, and five of the chief conspirators were decapitated, and their bodies exposed, each with his head under the left arm, over the gates of the town. Nine were executed previously.

Very valuable silver lead ore has been discovered at Itchington Hill, near Bristol, in abundance. Assays have been made, the ore yielding the extraordinary quantity of 70 ounces of silver to the ton.

At Renssion's Baths, Bristol, a celebrated diver, last week, jumped from an elevation of eighty feet, with a pair of boots in his hand, which, before rising to the surface of the water, he had pulled on his feet.

A vessel of large tonnage, which has just arrived from Bombay, has brought the very large quantity of 6332 bales and 18 half-bales of cotton as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order.

A fatal duel has just taken place at Berlin, between a young Pole named Tomicki, who was serving his term of military service in the Rides of the Guard, and some person as yet unknown. The Pole was one of those tried with Mieroslawski in 1847, for the insurrectionary movement of that year in Posen. A dispute had occurred between him and his opponent in a public room, and a challenge passed. In the evening Tomicki got a card of absence from his barracks, and was never seen alive again. His body was found in a field beyond the Copnicker Gate on the following morning. He had been shot through the head. The duel must have taken place with seconds only on the part of the German.

The whole of the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich assembled in undress uniform at seven o'clock A.M. on Monday, and proceeded to the common, where the troops went through the manoeuvres of a sham fight, taking up certain positions in their advance, and retreating when overpowered by a greater force or superior tactics. The sham fight was carried on with ten rounds of blank cartridge from each of the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, and six rounds from each musket of the battalions. The usual guard-mounting, which takes place daily at 10 A.M., did not take place until 3 P.

A fire broke out on Monday evening, at about twenty minutes past 9 o'clock, at the Soyer Coffee-house, 110, Chancery-lane, in the vicinage of the Law Institution. All the inhabitants were quickly got out of the house, and no persons were injured. The upper part of the premises were totally destroyed, but the bottom of the building was comparatively uninjured. The fire was caused by a lodger in a state of intoxication having ignited his bedclothes.

Busts of Generals de Barral, Regnault, Duvivier, de Bré, and Negrier (the last four generals were, it will be remembered, killed in the insurrection of 1848) are to be placed in the palace at Versailles, amongst the collection of generals who have fallen in battle.

Workmen are at present occupied in placing in the galleries of Versailles several objects of art recently removed from the museums of Paris. A statue of Napoleon is to be put in a vacant place in what is called the Escalier des Princes, leading to the Galerie des Batailles. In the gallery at the bottom of the staircase, statues of Turgot, Malherbes, and Laplace are to be deposited. The mythological statues of Louis XV. and Marie Lezinska are to be removed from the passage of the south wing leading to the gardens, and replaced by those of Mansart, the architect of the palace, and Le Notre, who laid out the gardens.

A beautiful and extensive conservatory is now being erected in the gardens at Raby Castle, by the Duke of Cleveland.

At a meeting of agriculturists, held at Northampton, on Saturday (John Beasley, Esq., in the chair), it was resolved to establish a "Mutual Cattle Insurance Society." This step, it was stated, had been rendered necessary from the continued and heavy losses of graziers from pleuro-pneumonia, and the practical difficulties in the way of connecting themselves with a metropolitan society.

Last week the wife of James Garth, farmer, of Whitfield Hays, near Rochdale, went into a field and was there attacked by a cow, and had her arm broken in two places, besides receiving bruises in different parts of her body. Another cow in the same pasture immediately came to Mrs. Garth's rescue, drove away her tormentor into the middle of the field, and then returned to Mrs. Garth, licked the blood from her wound, and stood over her as a protectress till assistance was rendered.

The total number of persons detected in illicit distillation in Ireland in 1848 was 1741; of these, 839 were prosecuted, and 692 convicted; in 1849, the number of detections was 2552, the prosecutions 1113, and the convictions 962; in the year ending the 5th of April, 1850, the detections were 2746, the prosecutions 1217, and the convictions 1088.





THE "ORION" STEAMER.

## WRECK OF THE "ORION."

IN our Journal of last week we recorded this lamentable catastrophe. We are now enabled, by Correspondents, to engrave the ill-fated vessel, with three Views of her wreck, and give some additional particulars.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dinvin, Portpatrick, 25th June, 1850.

SIR,—I am unable to give you many additional particulars, except that the

weather continues fine; the divers also pursue their labours on every favourable opportunity, and considerable property and several dead bodies have been brought ashore—in all, this evening, thirty-six, including those of Mr. Hume, of Glasgow, and Miss Gladston, of Liverpool. Captain McNeill's corpse has, however, not yet been found. I am still of opinion that at least the lives of nearly one hundred persons have been lost in this heartrending affair. The *Barnaugh* Rock, on which the *Orion* struck, is within a few yards of the shore, and of the high cliffs of Catercennan, and exactly, according to the Ordnance Survey recently published, 682 yards right

large supplies of clothes, and kind invitations to all and sundry to Dunskey House. The fiscal (Mr. Caird), Mr. McNeill, J.P., Mr. N. Taylor, J.P., from Stranraer, and Mr. Sheriff Mc'Duff Rhind, were also in attendance.

I am yours, very respectfully,

J. MURDOCK, J.P.

Among the latest particulars, it is stated from Portpatrick that the body of Mrs. Smith was recovered on Saturday, with a gold watch upon it, and a purse containing twenty-four sovereigns. The body of Mr. Francis Murrach, late of Alloa, was likewise recovered the same day. On Monday morning, the body of Mr. Hume, wool merchant, Glasgow, was found near the wreck; and the body of a woman and a child, supposed to have been deck passengers, were brought up from the cabin on Sunday. The body of Master Martin, son of the Liverpool manager of the company, has likewise been found.

An attempt, we understand, will be made to raise the ship. Captain Caffin, R.N., who has had considerable experience in matters of this kind, has offered his gratuitous services in any endeavour which may be made for that purpose.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first Engraving shows the vessel entire. The second illustration is from a Sketch of the *Orion*, as she appeared just before she went down. It is by a Correspondent, who was on board the wrecked vessel, and who thus describes the catastrophe:—

"Not many minutes after she struck, the bows went down under water, and she heeled over to the starboard side, so much so that no one could stand except by holding by the sides: all was confusion around me; the ladies screaming, and men crying for help from the shore. Some went down to their cabins to save some part of their clothing, and never came up again alive. By this time the vessel had sunk about half; those that could swim jumped into the water, and others were saved by shore-boats, which had now come in numbers, and did every thing to rescue them from drowning.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the gentlemen of Portpatrick for their kindness to the sufferers in housing them and giving them clothing; but especially to Mr. John Oke, son of Lieut. Oke of the Royal Navy, who was the first that took boat and went to save the passengers; and he succeeded in saving 15 or more persons, and afterwards dressed them, and did everything to make them comfortable.

"M. V., passenger."

The third Engraving shows the wrecked ship as she lay sunk at Portpatrick, about two gun-shots to the north of the lighthouse; the deck being then considered 18 feet under water, and the top of one of the paddle-boxes being just seen above, it being low-water when she struck, as well as when this Sketch was taken.

The fourth Engraving shows the wreck, as it appeared on the following day, at high water.

SOYER, SCRIBE, AND HALVEY.—Among the five or six hundred dishes provided by M. Soyer at Chancellor-House, Hammersmith, the seat of B. Lumley, Esq., where the *élite* of fashion, arts, and sciences were present, at his splendid entertainment on Wednesday week, one of the dishes attracted the general attention and admiration of the company, especially that of the great author and *maestro*, it being the exact representation in miniature of the ship in the "Tempesta" falling in the wave under the magic power of *Ariel*. The new culinary innovation was named *Croustade Shakespearienne à la Halvey-Scribe*. The addition of two *chartreuses de pêche*, in imitation of barrels for cargo, were in the interior of the dilapidated vessel; on the top of each was seen, through a very clear jelly, beautifully framed, the portraits of the two celebrated French visitors. The waves were represented by spun sugar and transparent jelly, and the wrecked cargo by grapes, peaches, apricots, &c., floating around the ship. The illustrious guests highly complimented M. Soyer on the appropriate novelty; and M<sup>me</sup>. Scribe observed that it was a pleasing honour bestowed upon her husband; to which M. Soyer replied—"Honour! Madame? No honour could exceed his greatness; for if the shade of Molière were to rise from his tomb, it would be jealous of his talents."

Tiverton Gaol is at this moment empty for the first time during the last 17 years; so that out of a population of 12,000 inhabitants there is not now a single felon in custody.

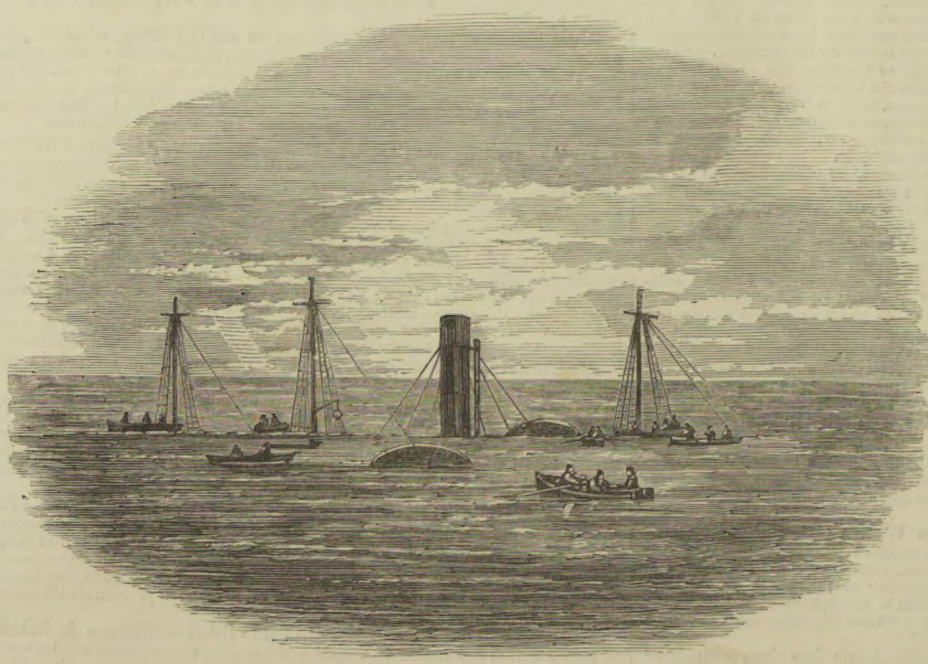


THE "ORION" SINKING.

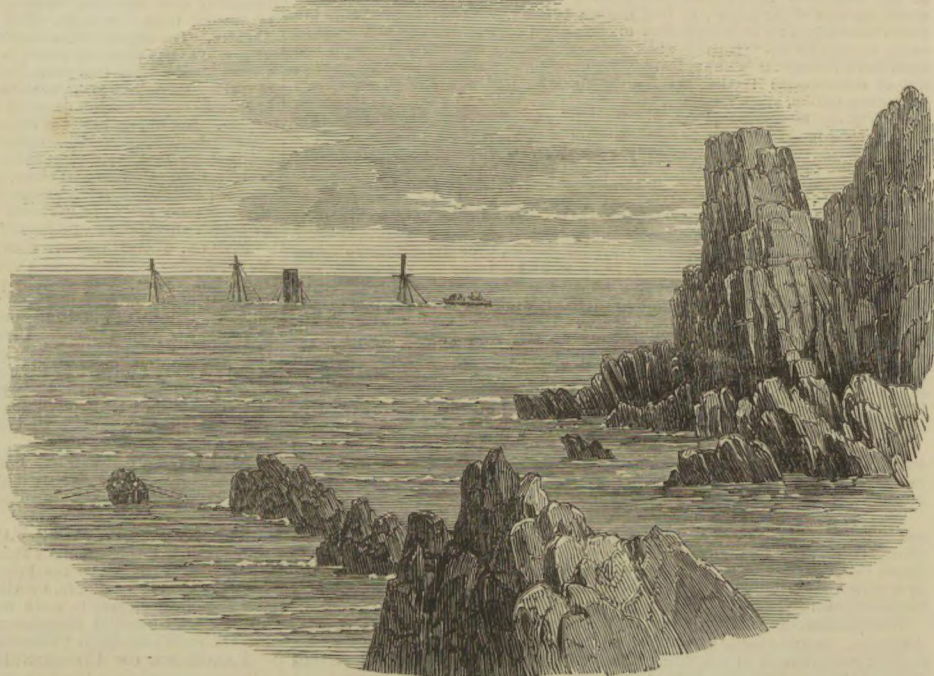
across to *Barnaugh* Rocks and the cliffs, N.W. from the old Lighthouse, which she had just closely passed. Lieut. Oke's statement as to the *Orion* having struck on a sunken reef of rocks, 150 yards in length, called "*the Bushes*;" and that of others, as to her endeavouring to pass between a well-known sunken rock and the shore, are, I should say, mistakes—no such sunken rocks being there. An authoritatively correct statement of facts may, however, be shortly expected, Captain Denham, R.N., superintendent from the Admiralty, having this day

arrived at Portpatrick, and being at this moment afloat, inspecting the wreck and cliffs.

The attention and anxieties of all parties to afford relief to the surviving sufferers are beyond all praise. In addition to those persons whose meritorious conduct has been already noticed, I would particularly mention Captain Hawes, R.N., and his Superintendent, Mr. Hannay, of the Harbour-Works; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, were also on the spot at an early hour with



WRECK OF THE "ORION," AT LOW WATER.



WRECK OF THE "ORION," AT HIGH WATER.





HORTICULTURAL FETE AT CHELTENHAM—THE LAWN.

## CHELTENHAM GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THIS monster Floral Exposition took place on the 20th inst., and is considered to have been the most brilliant display of the kind ever produced in the provinces, vying with the great metropolitan far-famed Chiswick *Fêtes*. The day was most propitious; the sun shone resplendently, though the Old Well Walk afforded refreshing shelter. At early dawn vans constructed for the purpose of conveying plants arrived in rapid succession from various parts of the country, and deposited their burthens of fruits and flowers at the Royal Old Wells, the situation selected for this Floralia.

Immediately on entering the grounds the visitor is struck with the grandeur of an avenue of majestic elms, the length exceeding a quarter of a mile, and its width being thirty feet. The trees are about a hundred feet in height, and more than as many years' growth; the intermediate spaces between them form a series of verdant arches opening upon an extensive and tastefully arranged archery-ground: opposite is a spacious and excellent bowling-green. In the centre of this grateful grove stands the new Pump-room, as shown in the illustration. It is a stately hall, and the largest room in the county. At one extremity is a stage for dramatic representations, with a green-room, and all other theatrical appointments. The corresponding wing includes a conservatory. In the interior, a balcony is in course of construction, the central portion of which will be appropriately fitted up, and designated the Royal box, to be retained especially for the use of her Majesty whenever she may honour Cheltenham with her presence. It will be completed in time for the Nepanese Ambassador, who has signified his intention of visiting Cheltenham. Facing this tasteful con-



PRIZE PITCHER-PLANT.

struction is the principal promenade walk, with its orchestra. The remainder of the estate is laid out with great skill and elegance, in lawns, walks, and shrubberies, embellished with rustic seats, rock-work, &c. At nine o'clock, a discharge of cannon, and a merry peal from the bells of the picturesque parish church, sounded "the note of preparation." The Censors then commenced to adjudicate the prizes; the arbitrators being Mr. Thomas Ingram, her Majesty's gardener, Windsor; Mr. Charles Turner, Royal Nursery, Slough; Mr. R. Glendinning, Chiswick Gardens, for the flower department; and the head gardeners of Earl Somers, Eastnor Park; of Earl Fitzhardinge, Berkeley Castle; of Earl Coventry, Croome Park for the fruit and vegetables. These competent judges pronounced the productions to be of the finest description.

At one o'clock the Queen's gate was thrown open, when a continuous stream of company for hours poured into the pleasure-grounds, presenting a galaxy of beauty, rank, and fashion very rarely equalled. Between six and seven thousand were present. The specimens of flowers and plants occupied the Pump-room, and an immense marquee, which enclosed the whole of the centre walk.

The fruit and garden esculents, which were remarkable for their extraordinary richness, magnitude, and excellent quality, were exhibited in another tent: in this department, the large pomela or shaddock, and fine Egyptian lemons, attracted much attention. Orchids, calceolarias, pelargoniums, and exotics from every clime were here collected. The Moth Plant of Java, the Stanhopea, and the cotton tree, excited great interest; but the grand magnet was the Chinese Pitcher Plant. Its appearance is inconceivably singular and interesting, having fine large pitchers, perfect and classical in shape, gracefully pendent from the points of the stronger leaves. (See the illustration.)

The band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was in attendance, and played alternately with the corps of musicians attached to the establishment; a third orchestra per-



THE ROYAL WELL WALK AND PUMP-ROOM.



formed in the Pump-room. The great success of their first floricultural exhibition (on a large scale) must have been particularly gratifying to the residents of Cheltenham; who, it appears, are determined to provide first-class attractions and entertainments for their visitors. They never experienced so gay and full a summer season as the present.

The Pitcher Plant was first discovered by Dr. Jack, in the year 1819, in the island of Singapore, and named *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*, in compliment to Sir Stamford Raffles. In 1845, a Wardian case of the plants was sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew by Captain Bethune, R.N.; and in 1847, Mr. Thomas Lobb, a gentleman sent to the East to collect rare and beautiful plants for Messrs. Veitch and Son, nurserymen, of Exeter, brought home with him a considerable number of this and other remarkable Indian Pitcher Plants. It is from this source the greater portion of the plants now in cultivation have originated.

The plant exhibited by Messrs. Veitch and Son at Cheltenham on the 20th, and here represented, was one of the identical plants brought home by Mr. Lobb. The same plant, with others, have also been exhibited at the great metropolitan shows at Chiswick and Regent's Park, and on all occasions have been greatly admired. It received the first prize at Cheltenham, for new and rare plants with remarkable foliage.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 30.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, July 1.—Quarter Sessions commence.  
TUESDAY, 2.—Oxford Act and Commencement.  
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Dog Days begin.  
THURSDAY, 4.—Translation of St. Martin.  
FRIDAY, 5.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 6.—Oxford Term ends.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 30	5 45	6 5	6 25	6 50	7 10	7 40
8 5	7 40	8 5	8 40	9 15	9 45	10 15
10 50	11 20					

**FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—FIRST**  
APPEARANCE of Mlle RACHEL, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 1, in Racine's Tragedy of PHEDRE. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, BAJAZET. Roxane, Mlle RACHEL. FRIDAY, JULY 5, POLYDOR, MARTYR. Pauline, Mlle RACHEL. LE MOINEAU DE LEBBIE. The Character of Leslie by Mlle RACHEL. MONDAY, JULY 8, a New Play, in Five Acts, by MM. Scribe et Le Gouvé, entitled ADRIENNE LE COUVREUR. Adrienne, Mlle RACHEL. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—ON MONDAY**  
NEXT, JULY 1st, and during the week, Lord Byron's MAZEPPA AND THE WILD HORSE, with all its original and brilliant effects. To be succeeded by an unusually varied and attractive routine of Batty's FEATS OF THE ARCADE. To conclude with the petite ballet of LOVE IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH** will give his new ENTERTAINMENT, entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10.—Tickets and Stalls to be had only at SAMUEL'S Royal Library, St. James's.—The Entertainment will also be given at Brentford, July 4th; at Kensington, July 9th; and Highbury, July 11th.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC-**  
HALL, Store-street.—MR. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled NOTES, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY 1st, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal Music-sellers. Stalls and Private Boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

**MADAME DE LOZANO'S ANNUAL CONCERT** on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th JULY, at the ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, 73, Dean-street.—To Commence at Eight o'clock.—Madame de LOZANO will introduce, during the Concert, some NEW SPANISH SONGS.—Particulars will be duly announced, and, meantime, obtained at the residence of Madame de Lozano, 11, Burton-street, Eaton-square; or at the principal Music-sellers.

**MR. HENRY WYLDE'S SECOND MATINEE MUSICALE** will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, when he will perform Beethoven's Trio in G, Mozart's Quartet in E flat, and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 12. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s. each, to be had of Mr. MILLS, 140, New Bond-street, and of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE**  
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.  
GEORGE FRIPP, SEC.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-**  
COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, PALL-MALL, opposite St. James's Palace, daily from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**THE HIPPOPOTAMUS**, presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.  
D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

**TRAFALGAR MODEL** is unequalled in the World, not only as regards a faithful representation of that great battle, but also in the effect portrayed in number of small but well-ripped ships, apparently skimming over a large surface of beautifully imitated sea. Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten in the Evening, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

**BREES' FRESH SERIES OF PANORAMIC VIEWS OF**  
NEW ZEALAND IS NOW OPEN at the LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square.—The Great Canterbury Plains, Nelson, Otago, Taranaki, New Plymouth (or the Garden of New Zealand), Auckland, Hokitika, the Bay of Islands, with Hoki cutting down the Flag-staff, &c. From Twelve till Five; and Half-past Seven till Half-past Nine.—Admission, 1s. 2s. and 3s.

**HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRE-**  
LAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission 1s., Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

**INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY** of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL, to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

**COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO OREGON,**  
TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA. Illustrated by a grand moving painting from Washington city, showing eight authentic views of the great Gold Mines. NOW EXHIBITING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every morning at 4 Quarter to 3; evening, a Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s; Lower Seats, 2s.

**VALLEY OF THE NILE.—The Nubian Desert.** War-dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The High Priest is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pitt, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

**SCOTTISH FETE.—THE GRAND ANNUAL**  
COMPETITION FOR CHAMPIONSHIP IN ARCHERY and the SCOTTISH NATIONAL SPORTS and PASTIMES, will take place in LORD HOLLAND'S PARK, NOTTING-HILL, on MONDAY, the 1st, and TUESDAY, the 2nd of JULY, under the joint direction of the Highland Society, of which His Royal Highness Prince Albert is Chief, and the Scottish Society, of which the Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane is President. The Sports and Pastimes will consist in Archery, Putting the Stone, Throwing the Hammer, Tossing the Caber, Foot Racing, Broad-sword Exercise, Sword and Target opposed to the Bayonet, Sword Dance, Strathspeys and Reels, and performance on the Great Highland Bagpipe. Tickets for the Grand Stand (standing right and left of the Royal Box), One Guinea; Tickets for the Wings of the Grand Stand, Half-a-Guinea; Tickets for any part of the Field, Five Shillings. All the above Tickets will give admission on both days of the Fete. One ticket of any class will admit Two Children under ten years of age. Vouchers for the Grand Stand can be had only of the Patrons, a list of whom, with programmes, and tickets for the other parts of the field, may be had at the Libraries and principal Music-sellers.

On TUESDAY EVENING, the 2nd of JULY, a GRAND BANQUET will be given, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, when the PRIZES, amounting to FIVE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be presented to the successful competitors. Tickets for the Banquet, One Guinea each; and Tickets for the Ladies' Gallery, 6s. 6d. each; may be had of any of the Members, or at the Bar of the Tavern.  
Hanover-Park, Peckham. JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Secretary.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at four, and in the Evening at half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS OF CHEMISTRY, daily at a quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr. Buchholzer on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, daily at Two, and every Evening at a quarter-past Nine.—NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating some of the WONDERS OF NATURE: Scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON.—DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK.—CAPITAL PAID UP,**  
£75,000.  
The Directors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having accepted the Agency in London of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK, Notice is hereby given that the London and Westminster Bank receive Deposits and grant Letters of Credit on this Bank to persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any charge whatever.  
J. B. EBDEN, Chairman.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M. Bolton.—Chequers, formerly more common upon public-houses than at present. They are the "red lattice" of our old plays. Brand thinks they denoted a draught-board. It is also related that "in the reign of Philip and Mary, the then Earl of Arundel had a great estate purchased in the reign of that noble family is a chequered board; wherefore, the publican, to show that he had a license, puts out that mark as part of his sign."—Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xiii, page 531. Chequers have been found in the streets of Pompeii.

A. CORRESPONDENT.—An engraving of the Koh-i-Noor diamond, drawn from the original, was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 25, 1849, No. 372-2. A SUBSCRIBER FROM No. 1, is thanked, though we have not room to avail ourselves of his suggestion.

B. W.—No. 1 impression is from a copper coin of Charles II. of Spain, struck for Majorca. Obverse legend: CARLOS II. REVEREND legend, MAJORICARVM. CATO. No. 2 impression is from a copper coin of the Canton of Gales, in Switzerland. Both are very common. ARBEGON.—No. 1 rubbing is a jetton struck by Hanna Krauwinkel between 1590 and 1602. No. 2 and 3 rubbings are from Nuremberg jettons struck about the middle of the sixteenth century. No. 4 rubbing is from a coin of Carthage. All of them are very common.

TANTRY BOBBS.—Mr. Jerrold's new play of "the Catapaw" is published at 11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street. The charge of 1s. per half-year for our Journal includes double numbers.

SUFFOLK.—The Great Britain steam-ship was fitted with her engines at Bristol. CLEVELAND is thanked; the communications shall be returned, if our correspondent will favour us with his full address.

W. D. T. Birmingham.—Two large Views of London, one of Dublin, and one of Paris, have been published with our Journal, in addition to those of Paris and Rome, and may be had by order of any bookseller.

J. H. Aberdeen.—Is thanked for the suggestions for the Aberdeen Railway Terminus. A SUBSCRIBER, Durham.—Address: "M. le Dr. Guggenbuhl, Institution pour la guérison des Crétins, sur l'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne, Ct. Bern."

TANTRY BOBBS.—T. Y. C. means "Two-year-old Course," a short course for two-year-old horses. T. M. M. is "Two Middle Miles," a portion of the B. C. (Beacon Course), at Newmarket.

SUB. AN. INITIO.—The variation of the compass at Winchester at present is about 22 degrees 59 minutes.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE.—The differences between the times of sun rising and setting depend upon the different positions of the sun. At the times of the equinoxes, or when the sun is situated on the Equator, the times of sun rising, &c. are almost identical at all places; at times when the sun is the farthest from the Equator, the greatest difference takes place, as is shown in the tables of the ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK, to which you refer, and which are correct.

J. B. B. Brighton, is thanked for his remarks upon Polar temperature. EMILY B.—The Sluys, of Sluys, near Barnstable, were an ancient Devonshire family: the eventual heiress married Hawkins. There were younger branches settled in the neighbourhood. The arms were, "Gu. a chevron between three bats, or." The bearings of Sprague were, "Or, three roses-leaves in pale vert between two pale az., a chief gu."

M. B.—A baronet's widow, marrying again, retains the precedence of her first husband. A. L. X.—A motto may be assumed or changed at pleasure, and without any payment. B. A. A SUBSCRIBER FOR MANY YEARS.—The office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons does not entitle the person holding such office to any distinctive mark upon his shield of arms. The arms of the late Sir William Gossett were "Arg. three owls, gu. a free quarter az. Crest, a hand couped at the wrist, and erect, holding a dagger in pale."

Unless the party can show positive proof of the original authenticity of the arms, and of his own right to them, the Herald will insist on a new grant.

M. A. D.—No penalty attaches now-a-days to the false usage of arms.

A. C. E.—"Colum non animum" is an extract from Horace: Ep. lib. i. ep. 11. The translation is "You may change your climate not your mind," and is well rendered by Francis:—

"They who through the venturous ocean range,  
Not their own passions, but the climate change."

J. M. C.—The present Earl of Minto had four sons older than Viscount Melgund, but they all died in infancy or youth: the first-born, who lived the longest, died at the age of ten. A. S. A.—A third son is equally entitled, with his two older brothers, to bear the family crest during the father's lifetime.

BETA.—The Earl of Holland, who suffered decapitation before the gates of Westminster Hall, 9th March, 1649, for his devoted loyalty to Charles I., was second son of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick. His arms were—"Gu. a chevron between three cross-crosslets or." Lord Capel, his fellow sufferer, carried for arms—"Gu. a lion rampant between three cross-crosslets fitchy, or."

VIGILANS, Birmingham.—See Tate's "Commercial Arithmetic."

G. E.—The Government Annuities are the most secure. Application at the National Debt Office, in the Old Jewry, will ensure every information.

A TRAVELLER IN THE EAST.—The exchange is a few pence in favour of the sovereign. X. X.—If he has died without a will, his wife must administer to his effects before she can receive anything at the Bank of England.

FIDELIS had better order the latest edition, if he wishes to have the two Gazettes of the same week.

A CORRESPONDENT, Ashbury.—Apply at the Government Annuity-office, Old Jewry.

A STUDENT IN GEOGRAPHY, Durham, cannot do better than consult the "Penny Cyclopædia," the geographical portion of which is high authority.

OLD LIGHT, Exmouth.—We cannot answer for the accuracy of the statement in question, not having witnessed the light since we last expressed our opinion of it.

D. B. Ireland.—We cannot inform you. ARCHEOLOGIA is thanked.

D. E. F. Madely.—We do not interfere in wagers. T. T. B.—We have not room for the lines.

G. C. H. The ladies are not related. NESQIO QUI.—As the last.

W. T. J. Blandford, we consider liable to fine. NAUTA, Cork.—We are equally puzzled.

IGNOTUS, Devon.—Yes. T. H. Briggs, had better not proceed.

G. M. Stockton.—Perhaps, next week.

#### BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Sketches of Northumbrian Castles.—Aunt Jones's Grammar.—One Hundred Beverages.

Music.—"Petit Enfant."—"Les Métamorphoses."

\*\* Owing to the great pressure of intelligence, we are compelled this week to omit our Advertisement Page.

On SATURDAY next will be Published, Price 1s.,

#### A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WITH A

#### SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

This NUMBER will contain EIGHT SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS OF

PICTURES IN THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

1. The Wind on Shore. Painted by T. Creswick, A.
2. The Child's Prayer. R. Redgrave, A.
3. Too Truthful. A. Solomon.
4. The Roadside Inn a Century ago. T. F. Marshall.
5. Market-boats at Angers. E. A. Goodall.
6. The Stirrup Cup. G. F. Herring.
7. The Highland Coronach. R. M'lan.
8. The Guard-Room. L. Haghe.

ALSO,

#### EMIGRATION SCENES:

1. The Government Office.
2. Getting on board.
3. Searching for Stowaways.
4. Examination of Passengers.

#### MEETING OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT OXFORD:

Emblematic Groups from various Colleges.

William of Waynfleet's Shoes, Magdalen College.

Queen Elizabeth's Stirrup, Queen's College.

Silver-gilt Chrysmatory.

Ancient Salver; and other Antiquities from the Institute Museum.

Paris Fashions for July. (5 Engravings.)

California: San Francisco.

Capture of a Slave, by H. M. S. V. Pluto.

The Providencia Steamer.

Superb Plate for Presentation to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Monument at Berlin to the Prussian Soldiers who fell in 1848-9.

Jersey Race Cup, given by her Majesty.

Watering-Places: Herne Bay.

Original Ballad, illustrated by Harvey; the Music by Rodwell.

Chapel of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton.

Snigglng for Eels. Drawn by Duncan.

Villa at Antigua.

Mandrill Baboon in the Zoological Society's Gardens.

Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope the Mauritius. (Two Sketches.)

View of Adelaide, South Australia.

In addition to various other interesting Illustrations.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.

MINISTERS have formally confessed in the House of Commons

what we anticipated in the few remarks we last week made upon the

subject, that they have played a practical joke; and that they have

only permitted the friends of the rigid outward observance of the

Sabbath to stop all postal communication on the Sunday, to con-

vince them practically of the mischief they intend, and the evil they

would inflict upon the country if their views in all similar respects

could be thoroughly carried out. But the members of the Govern-

ment, in disclaiming all sympathy with the ultra-Sabbatarians, and

in denying the imputation of any design to convert the cheerful

Sunday of Christians into the gloomy Sabbath of Jews and

Puritans, have not absolved themselves from the charge of a

dereliction of imperative duty or of thoughtless folly, in taking

such means to convince the unconvinced. It was not necessary to

create all the confusion, bitterness, and ill-feeling which have been

excited throughout the country by the stoppage of all postal com-

munication on the Sunday, in order to give the rigid observers of

the Sabbath a lesson of social policies as well as Christian tolera-

tion. We fear that Ministers, notwithstanding their good inten-

tions in the matter, must bear the principal blame of this wanton

interference with the habits, feelings, wants, and observances of the

whole community. It appears that the privation is to continue

until the 9th of July at the earliest, when Mr. Locke will bring the

whole question before the House of Commons, and take its formal

vote, to decide whether for the future we are to have a Sabbath or

a Sunday in Great Britain. There can be little, if any, doubt of

the result. It is morally certain that the people, after a few weeks'

annoyance, will again be permitted the quiet enjoyment of the pri-

vileges which they have legally possessed since the first establish-

ment of the Post-office.

From the slight experience already endured, there can be no

question that the principal result of the change—if by any extra-

ordinary chance it should be legalised—would be to create an im-

ense increase of Sunday labour. The columns of our daily con-

temporaries teem with letters upon the subject, detailing the griev-

ances which the writers have endured; and, no doubt, the Post-

master-General—to whom we advise all who suffer inconvenience

or loss to write their complaints—sees upon his official table the satis-

factory proofs of the wrong and the vexation of which he has been

the innocent instrument. Lord Brougham related in the House of

Lords a case of grievous hardship, which led to the employment of

much additional labour on Sunday last; and the Correspondents

of the Times, Chronicle, and other journals, point out in what

manner they have been compelled—being the judges of the neces-

sity and mercy of the case—to employ private messengers instead

of the Post-office. One of the first, if not the very first, orders

that reached London for the transmission of Saturday newspapers

by railway parcel, instead of by the Post-office, came from the

Exchange of Glasgow, the very focus and capital of Sabbata-

rianism; and Mr. Chambers, of Edinburgh, has shown how much

even the Scotch of the rural districts are inconvenienced by the

change, and what a hardship is inflicted upon them without the

slightest advantage to a single human creature. In our state of

society, it is absolutely essential to make a compromise upon the

question of Sunday labour, and to allow a few persons to perform

works of necessity and mercy, in order that the general community

may rest from their toil. The 15,000 clerks, sorters, and other

employees of the Post-office had only nominal work to perform; and,

however loudly the contrary may be asserted, were not deprived

of the time or opportunity to attend public worship, or to enjoy

the relaxation of repose for the greater portion of the day, by the

light duties imposed upon them. It is surely better, even in a

strictly Sabbatarian sense, that these 15,000 men, if such be their

number, should perform the small amount of work required of

them, of which they do not complain, and which does

not interfere with the religious observances



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.

According to annual custom on Midsummer-day, the Livery assembled at Guildhall on Monday, at noon, for the purpose of electing Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and the other City officers for the year ensuing. The absence of placards, and the unusually small attendance of spectators to witness the proceedings, denoted with sufficient certainty that there would be no opposition to the prescribed nominations.

At a quarter past one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Town-Crier, &c., made their appearance on the hustings, and were loudly cheered by their respective friends.

The Recorder having addressed the Common Hall upon the subject of the great privilege which they were then called upon to exercise, and informed the Livery that it was their undoubted constitutional right to put in nomination any gentleman whose name might not be upon the list which would be read by the proper officer,

The Common Serjeant read the following list of gentlemen eligible to be chosen Sheriffs, as selected by the Lord Mayor, from which the Livery were to make their choice; namely, Robert Walter Carden, Esq., Alderman and Cutler; Jacob Goodheart, Esq., Grocer; Andrew Caldecott, Esq., Ironmonger; Thomas Wright Lawford, jun., Esq., Draper; George Meek, Esq., Clothworker; John Hulbert, Esq., Girdler; James Hartley, Esq., Spectacle-maker; Thomas Scambler Owen, Esq., Innholder; and Edward Poynder, Esq., Plumber.

The Town-Crier then put the names to the Livery, and the Sheriffs Lawrence and Nicol declared the choice of the Livery to have fallen on Alderman Carden and Andrew Caldecott, Esq. (Loud cheers.)

The Sheriffs withdrew to make known the result of the election to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who had previously retired.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen having returned to the hustings, The Recorder re-announced the election of the Sheriffs and the other officers. Alderman Carden returned thanks.

Mr. Caldecott was then loudly called for; but that gentleman was not present. The Chamberlain and other officers were then elected; and the Town-Crier dissolved the hall.

## NON-DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS ON SUNDAY.

A meeting of proprietors of newspapers was held on Tuesday evening, at Peel's Coffee-house; Mr. Ingram, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. J. Scott) stated that, under the direction of the committee of newspaper proprietors appointed at the last meeting, he had sent an invitation to those proprietors of weekly periodicals who might be affected by the recent postal arrangements, requesting their attendance at that meeting. In order that no further steps might be taken which had not the concurrence of all who, as newspaper proprietors, were contending in the matter. Mr. Serle then read a petition, which pointed out the very great injustice which would be inflicted on the public at large, as well as the newspaper proprietors, by the stoppage of the delivery of letters and newspapers on the Sunday. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions were moved and carried to the effect that the petition just read be approved, adopted, and presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck or some other influential member; that the committee be empowered to call a further meeting on the subject; and that a deputation be appointed to wait on the First Lord of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to urge upon them the necessity that existed for rescinding the recent Post-office order. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

The following is the petition that was agreed to by the meeting:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. The petition of the undersigned proprietors and editors of London newspapers, and contributors thereto, and other persons employed thereon.

Humbly sheweth,—That, on an address supported by 96 members of your honourable House, and which, by the rules of that House, could not be again considered before it was presented, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has prohibited the delivery of newspapers on Sundays by post throughout the United Kingdom.

That your petitioners thereby have been suddenly and without notice grievously injured in their property and occupation.

That the liberty of the press has been heretofore considered the first bulwark of British freedom, and that its use has been hitherto considered of paramount value and importance; and that, therefore, any unnecessary interference with its operations is the most unbearable of oppressions and the most galling of insults that can be offered to the people or to their habitual informants, instructors, and defenders.

That her Majesty's Government, in suddenly acting upon the resolve of an accidental majority, by stopping the delivery of the press on Sundays without taking measures to consult the real sense of your honourable House, has abandoned its duty, and despotically trifled with the property and interests of your petitioners.

That the annual amount of Sunday labour which will be occasioned by the efforts of the newspaper proprietors to protect their property will be threefold that saved by the new regulations.

That the stamp tax upon newspapers has been vindicated as giving the privilege of transmission by post, and that to make this privilege valuable to one class and deny it to another is an act of the grossest fiscal injustice.

That the circulation of newspapers on a Sunday is a civilizing act, meritorious to the highest degree in a free nation, where every individual is supposed to take the part of a freeman in public affairs, and where this day is the only one that affords to many of the industrious classes the opportunity, by the perusal of the public prints, to inform themselves of their duty as citizens.

That the business to be transacted by a great number of individuals in the course of the ensuing week is necessarily regulated by the information, as to markets and otherwise, communicated by the weekly papers on the Sunday.

That the Post-office is a close monopoly of the most essential means of communication, which necessarily can only be justified by its rendering the most complete and equal service at all times to all parties who require its agency.

That to make this great public institution subservient to the sectarian opinions of any body of individuals, is an usurpation of the rights of government, and a perversion of its duties.

That your petitioners, who are as anxious as any other persons, whatever may be their religious pretensions, to give the full use and enjoyment, and repose of one day in the week to the entire people, feel that this can only be done by a moderate sacrifice of the convenience, for some hours, of the few to the many; and that if this truth be not admitted, no one has a right to claim any service of any kind upon the seventh day, and that this principle should be strictly applied to all ranks of men, by stringent legislation.

That your petitioners believe the new regulation of the Post-office to be a violent inroad on the liberty of conscience; a mere pretence, as to the effect it professes to produce; the precursor of a series of absurd and oppressive measures against the civil and religious liberty of the people; an act unwarranted by the practice and faith of civilised Europe; a deprivation inflicted by a higher class upon a humble one; and a measure so totally unworthy of the Government and Legislature of this country, that it could only have been carried by the surprise of a single vote.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray of your honourable House to rescind the resolution which led to the late Address, and to empower the Government to resort to the former usage in this behalf.—And your petitioners, &c.

We beg to suggest to our readers the following short form of petition, with a view to the abrogation of the absurd resolution of the House of Commons which was carried by a majority of 32 in a House composed of 158 members, and which has led to the suppression of all newspapers posted on Saturdays for delivery and perusal on Sundays. Our readers need only copy it on a sheet of foolscap paper, and, having obtained as many signatures as possible, send it to any member of Parliament for presentation. The petition should be placed in a cover open at both ends, with the words "Petition to Parliament" on the cover; it will then pass through the Post-office free:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

Your petitioners [or petitioner, as the case may be] have seen with surprise and regret, that, on a resolution of your Honourable House, the Ministers have directed the discontinuance of the delivery and expedition of letters and newspapers on the Sunday throughout the Kingdom. They [or he] beg to state that a continuance of this suspension of the Sunday post will be attended with great inconvenience to your petitioners [or petitioner], and pray that your Honourable House will rescind the resolution on which the Ministerial order has been founded at the earliest possible moment.

And your petitioners [or petitioner], as in duty bound, will ever pray.

**THE LONDON NEWS-AGENTS AND THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS.**—It is intended to call a meeting of the London news-vendors, for the purpose of forming a deputation to wait on the proprietors of the metropolitan weekly newspapers, with the following proposition; viz. That an early edition of all the weekly newspapers be published on Friday afternoon, in time for post to the most distant places, so that the papers may be supplied to the subscribers in those localities on Saturday evening. Another edition to be published on Saturday morning, to be forwarded to the less distant parts by the morning mails; and a town edition, for distribution throughout the metropolis and its suburbs on Saturday afternoon. Should the foregoing proposals be adopted, it would considerably lessen the labours of the working newsmen, who are now equally as hard worked on the Sabbath as on the week days.

**SUNDAY POSTAL DELIVERY.**—Mr. Lock, M.P., has given notice that on Tuesday, the 9th of July, he will call the attention of the House to a recent resolution respecting the non-delivery of letters on Sunday, with a view to a further consideration and rescinding of that resolution.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE LONDON ALDERMEN ON TRANSUBSTANTIATION.**—At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Monday, Mr. Brown, the Chamberlain, upon being sworn into office at the table, did not make the declaration against transubstantiation, and a desultory conversation took place upon the subject, before the report of the Town-Clerk, given in at the last Court, was considered. The report of the Town-Clerk stated that the learned serjeant had ascertained the abrogation of the statute by which the form was declared necessary to be adopted in the swearing-in of persons elected to fill municipal offices. Mr. Alderman Salomons said he had given notice of the motion which produced the report of the Town-Clerk, stating that the obnoxious law was no longer in existence. He had been informed that in some cases the form was still adhered to, and he objected to the application of religious tests to any person under any circumstances. Circumstances as he had been, and as he was, he felt it to be peculiarly incumbent upon him to oppose everything calculated to interfere with the religious scruples of any man, or to involve any question affecting the religious mysteries of the Church. He should, therefore, move that the Court agree with the report of the Town-Clerk, and he hoped the subject would never be revived.

**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.**—At a special meeting of the trustees of the parish of All Saints, Poplar, held (in pursuance of a requisition) in the Town-hall on Tuesday evening last, it was resolved "That this meeting is of opinion that the 9 & 10 Vic., cap. 74, intituled 'An Act to encourage the establishment of baths and wash-houses,' and the 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 61, intituled 'An Act to amend the act for the establishment of public baths and wash-houses,' ought to be adopted for this parish, and they are hereby adopted accordingly." The resolution was supported by Dr. Bowkett, Mr. Redpath, and the Rev. Mr. Bazely, rector of the parish, and after some observations from Mr. Hill, and an intimation from Mr. S. Knight that the East and West India Dock Company fully concurred in this movement, it was carried unanimously amid the cheers of the meeting. It was also resolved, "That the foregoing resolution be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for his approval."

**CORPORATION FOR RELIEF OF SEAMEN, &c., IN THE MERCHANT-SERVICE.**—On Tuesday the annual general court of the corporation was held at the office in Birch-lane, pursuant to the act. Mr. George Lindsay was in the chair. The minutes of the last court having been read, Mr. Lindsay was unanimously re-elected president, and a committee of twenty-one was chosen, fourteen being of last year and seven new members. A committee for auditing the accounts was likewise chosen, and the court then adjourned.

**CANADA COMPANY.**—A general court of the proprietors took place on Thursday, at the offices, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. C. Franks in the chair. The chairman stated, that the affairs of this company were progressing most favourably, as would be seen by the great increase in the receipts as well as in the quantity of land leased during the last six months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for the six months ending June 6, 1849, amounted to £12,390, whilst in the corresponding period of 1850 they had amounted to £22,243, showing an increase of £10,000. The quantity sold in the same period of time in 1849 was 1751 acres; while this year it had amounted to 3608 acres. A resolution for the payment of a six per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital of the company was carried; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.**—On Tuesday, the third annual examination of the boys, and distribution of prizes to the more deserving pupils, took place at the institution, Wanstead, in presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The subjects chosen for examination consisted of geography and history, arithmetic, music, English grammar, derivative etymology, mechanics, mensuration, algebra, French, Latin, &c. At the close of the examination (the result of which reflected great credit upon the masters of the school), the boys sat down to an entertainment, which had been provided for them on the lawn at the back of the premises, and immediately afterwards the distribution of prizes took place.

**GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.**—The annual court of the governors of this hospital was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern; the Rev. Dr. Kuper in the chair. The report referred very favourably to the progress of the institution during the past year. The income they had received had enabled them to pay off the £500 which remained due for the premises, and to invest £1000 in the 3½ per Cents, after paying all the expenses. This was partly owing to the sale of a part of the gardens of the hospital to the East and West India Dock and Railway Company, for a sum of £1400. During the past year 474 in-patients and 2895 out-patients had been relieved. The income for the year amounted to £2831, and the expenditure to £2686. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge, to the officers of the institution, and to the chairman, closed the proceedings of the day.

**THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday, the Quarterly Court of the Scottish Hospital was held in the hall of the corporation, Crane-court, Fleet-street, to receive the report on the business of the charity; Dr. Webster in the chair. From the report it appeared that, since St. Andrew's day, the sum of £1390 0s. 2d. had been given away in charity. The receipts for the last quarter amounted to £1912 12s. 2d., which included £601 17s. donations, and £384 16s. annual subscriptions; and, after paying the necessary demands, there remained at the banker's a balance in hand of £333 10s. 6d. A resolution was then agreed to *non con.* (after a short discussion in reference to the new regulations adopted at the Bank of England with regard to the transfer of stock), "That, to save trouble and risk, the Bank of England, being the bankers of the corporation, be authorised by powers of attorney, in the sale of stock, to receive the dividend of three-and-a-half per cent. belonging to the corporation; also to receive the Three per Cent. Consols belonging to the Kinloch trustees, and to sell from time to time, as instructed, for the same trustee, and to place the proceeds to the same account at the Bank." Professor Donaldson brought up the report of the committee in reference to the proposed sale of the site on which the Scottish Hospital stands for the proposed new Record-office. The secretary read the report, which stated that the committee had been in communication with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests upon the subject, and that it had been ascertained that the plan for the Record-office was much less extensive than was originally contemplated. It was proposed to erect that building between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, near the Rolls-buildings, the greater part of the site being the property of the Government, so that the hospital would not be required. The first outlay would be about £30,000 for the first year, and it would be completed in a few years. The street would be continued from Carey-street to Fetter-lane. The report was received and adopted.

**ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.**—A special festival of the Royal General Annuity Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in aid of the fund for establishing an asylum in connexion with this excellent and expansive charity—the object of which is to provide a maintenance for decayed merchants, tradesmen, and persons of the middle ranks of life. The Right Hon. Lord Feversham presided; and a considerable number of the friends and supporters of the institution, including several ladies, were present on the interesting occasion. The chairman, in proposing the toast for the evening, viz., "Prosperity to the Royal Victoria Annuity Asylum," gave an account of the progress of the society from its foundation, explaining the steps which the committee had already taken with the view of erecting a comfortable building for the reception of aged annuitants; and giving it as his opinion that the society would not be complete, or capable of affording all the benefit which such an institution should provide, unless they had an asylum. It was on this account that special exertions were being made to raise funds, and he sincerely trusted that exertions directed towards the accomplishment of an object at once so noble and creditable, would be crowned with success. (Cheers.) The intention was to erect the asylum at Hounslow. He believed that about £10,000 would be required to carry out this asylum; and though that might appear a large sum, there could be no doubt that, from the way in which the proposition for its establishment had been hitherto received, and the number of friends whom he saw around him, who had come forward to support it, there would be no difficulty in a short time of raising that amount. (Cheers.) The list of subscriptions to the building fund, amounted to upwards of £1000. Among the contributions announced were £50 from the Queen; £50 from the chairman; £100 from Mr. Blakemore, M.P. The proposed building will be formed like the letter E. In the centre will be a chapel capable of holding 300 persons; on one side the residence of the chaplain, and on the other a building for the reception of a library. There will be twenty-eight homes, each of which will be assigned to an annuitant. Each will, therefore, have a distinct residence, with a kitchen, sitting-room, bed-room, and, if possible, a small plot of garden ground.

**LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.**—The forty-fourth anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School was held on Wednesday, at Highbury Tavern, Islington; Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., in the chair. Upwards of 2000 persons were present. The report announced that the governor, J. J. Homer, Esq., had collected, during the two months and fifteen days in which he had been in office, the sum of £1397. The whole contributions amounted to £2361 5s. The chairman, in an appropriate address, then proposed "Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School," which has educated upwards of 1100 children, and which now provides for 116. He trusted that the funds would be sufficiently increased to enable the committee to carry out their intentions, and provide every comfort for at least 250 children, which the institution is calculated to accommodate.

**GROTTO-PASSAGE RAGGED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Marylebone Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square; Lord Ashley in the chair. The chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that, however inefficient their efforts might appear to be, yet still they had realised, in many cases, greater results than could have been anticipated. When they looked upon the lawless class which they had to deal with, and the depravity which they had to contend against, they had every cause to be grateful for the benefits which many had derived from the institution of the ragged schools. The report, being then read, stated that 36 boys had been boarded, lodged, and clothed in the refuge institution; 180 children of each sex, and 40 adults, had been under daily tuition; 70 boys had received instruction in various trades, and 25 of each sex had been provided with a daily dinner. A Sunday-school, with an average attendance of 43, had been in constant operation; and a library and reading-room had been opened; eight boys and three men had been sent to the colonies. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 22:—Males, 740; females, 690—total, 1430. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 394; females, 381—total, 775. The return thus shows a continuance of that low rate of mortality which has now been observed for many weeks, and which must be considered as favourable, when compared with what has prevailed in London at the same season in former years. Taking corresponding weeks of ten previous years, the mortality was never so low as last week, except in 1841 and 1842, and it rose in 1847 and 1849 to nearly 1000 deaths; the average is 864, or, raised in the ratio of supposed increase of population, 943; the deaths last week were therefore less than the latter number by 168. The deaths from diseases that are included in the zymotic or epidemic class numbered last week 161; the corrected average is 206. Small-pox proved fatal in 16 cases (of which four occurred amongst persons between 20 and 60 years of age), showing an increase in this disease, which has now risen to the average; they have lately ranged only from 6 to 9. Measles was fatal also in 16 cases, while the average is 28. Scarlatina destroyed 19 persons, which is only about half the average; but this average is raised considerably by the excessive mortality from scarlatina in 1843, when the deaths of the corresponding week were 107. Hooping-cough was fatal to 28 children, being rather less than the average. Typhus slightly exceeds the average; the deaths from it in the last four weeks have been 26, 39, 43, and 40. There were 18 fatal cases of diarrhoea, which is nearly the same as in the corresponding week of last year, and less than in those of 1846, 1847, and 1848. The deaths registered as caused by consumption were only 102; they were never so low in corresponding weeks of the ten years, having been 107 in 1848, and 167 in 1841, and having been generally 136. With regard to other diseases of the respiratory organs, the cases fatally resulting from them were 106, which scarcely exceeds the usual number; 23 persons died of cancer, of whom 17 were women; the whole number of cases occurred above forty years of age. A case of intemperance, in a woman of thirty-seven years, is recorded in the following terms:—"Paraplexia (live weeks), delirium a potu."

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on the last five days of the week; the mean of the week was 30.932 in. The mean temperature, which was 53 deg. on Sunday, rose gradually to 68 deg. on Saturday, on which day the highest in the sun was 96 deg. The mean temperature of the week was 62 deg. 1 min. On Sunday and Monday the mean was 8 deg. and 5 deg. lower than the average of the same days in seven years; it then rose higher than the average, and on Friday and Saturday was about 8 deg. above it.

## ATROCIOUS ATTACK ON HER MAJESTY.

Shortly after six o'clock on Thursday evening a most diabolical attack was made upon the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by a Lady in Waiting and the Royal children, had been to inquire respecting the health of the Duke of Cambridge, at his residence, in Piccadilly.

Just as her Majesty was coming out of the gates of Cambridge House, a man respectably dressed, who had been observed loitering for some time about the carriage entrance, quickly approached the Royal carriage just as it reached the end of the road from the house, and deliberately aimed a blow at her Majesty with a stick, which he held in his hand, striking her on the cheek, and crushing her bonnet over her forehead. The fellow was instantly seized by the people on the spot, and the weapon wrested from him.

Her Majesty immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

The police, who were quickly on the spot, took the offender in charge, and conveyed him to the Vine-street station, where he gave his name Robert Pate, 27, Duke-street, St. James's. He assigned no reason for the act. He said he had been late a Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars. He was locked up, to undergo an examination before the magistrates. It is supposed he is insane.

On inquiry at the Palace, it was ascertained that her Majesty had arrived there perfectly safe, and apparently little alarmed at the outrageous assault that had been committed on her.

In a short time, however, the news had spread to the various club-houses, and the noblemen and others there assembled instantly hastened to the Royal residence, to ascertain, if possible, whether her Majesty had sustained any injury from the prisoner's cowardly attack, and returned happily satisfied at the result that she had sustained no material injury; which was further confirmed by her Majesty's presence, within two hours, in the Royal box at the Covent-Garden Italian Opera.

Mr. Inspector Field, the chief officer of the Detective force, has ascertained that Pate has lodged during the last 2½ years in elegant apartments at 27, Duke-street; his father is described to be a man of large property at Wisbeach.

A reference to Hart's "Army List" shows that the prisoner entered her Majesty's service as a Cornet, by purchase, in the 10th Hussars, on the 5th of February, 1841. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 22nd of July, 1842, and retired, by sale of his commission, a short time previously to the embarkation of the regiment for India, in 1846.

The prisoner is a respectable-looking man, and slightly bald-headed. He wears mustachios, but has not a military appearance.

**EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN IN LONDON.**—On Tuesday evening the committee for the management of these classes, with nearly 200 of their friends, sat down to supper at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The Earl of Harrowby presided. The standing toasts having been disposed of, the noble chairman gave "Prosperity to the Evening Classes for Young Men in London." He wished that some of the gentlemen who had done so much for these classes occupied his place. He had been only a looker-on; but it was impossible to read the report which had been placed in his hands without feelings of delight at the good which had been done. Great as had been the results, he hoped they were but the beginning of a more complete organisation. They had every element of success; many were willing to teach, and many more were willing to learn; and to bring these elements together nothing was required but the aid that the more wealthy classes could easily afford. And, when they were brought together, as he believed they would be, a more extended metropolitan university might spring from them, and London become the intellectual, as she was already the commercial, capital of the world. In returning thanks on the part of the committee, Mr. Harry Chester said that, as an officer of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council, it was impossible for him to be indifferent on the subject of the education of the middle classes. This institution was founded on the principle which the Privy Council Committee was endeavouring to introduce in all the schools under their control—that of founding a good secular education on a sound religious basis. The report for the past year stated that 24 classes had been established, which were attended by more than 600 students, whose general good conduct had secured the entire approbation of the teachers. Twenty-nine lectures had been given freely by gentlemen of talent and reputation, and 23 teachers had in the same spirit devoted nearly 400 evenings to the instruction of young men of a different class in society. The subscriptions received during the last year amounted to £220, while the expenditure had not exceeded £130, nearly half of which was provided by the students themselves.

## OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SUNDERLAND.

On the 20th inst. the Great Dock of the "Port and Harbour of Sunderland" was opened with interesting ceremony.

The want of dock accommodation at Sunderland had long been a subject of complaint, when, in 1845, a company was formed for the construction of extensive Docks, one of which has just been completed. The ground on which the Dock is constructed may be said to have been reclaimed from the ocean, the sea having formerly washed the rocks and sands from which it has been excavated. The novel and ingenious idea of making that waste land available for the purposes of trade and commerce, belongs to John Murray, Esq., who proposed the erection of low walls or groynes on the east side of the Dock. At high-water, the waves previously reached the edge of the Town Moor, and were gradually making encroachments upon it; now, however, they are made to expend themselves upwards of 300 yards further off. The groynes already spoken of are strong walls of masonry—curvilinear in section, filled up with rocks and stones within. They are about 500 feet in length, and 20 feet high at the highest end, gradually tapering to the other point, which extends seawards nearly at right angles to the artificial beach. The intervals between them is four to five hundred feet, and they are filled up partly by the deposits from the sea, but chiefly by the excavations from the Dock. A fine sloping beach seaward has thus been formed.

There is yet a portion of the Dock to complete, and also another outlet to the sea; and when the whole works are finished, Sunderland will form the first port, as to depth of water at its entrance, from the Frith of Forth to the Humber.

The length of that portion of the dock which has just been opened is 2000 feet, and the average breadth 440; the width at one point being 360, at another 440, and at another 520 feet, and covering in all 18½ acres.

The entrance from the river is between the Tidal Gauge and the Low Quay; where a spacious tidal harbour has been formed. This communicates with the half-tide basin by two massive lock gates, one 45 and the other 60 feet wide. The lock sill is laid six feet below low water of spring tides, so that there will generally be 20 to 21 feet water over it. The entrance to the dock itself is 60 feet wide; the depth of water at the quays will be 20 feet, and in the middle 24 feet. The length of quays in the dock is 5248 feet, which will easily accommodate 40 vessels; while the dock itself will hold 220 more. The length of quays in the half-tide basin is 1026 feet, accommodating eight vessels, while 30 more can lie outside there. The dock will thus be capable of containing 260, and the half-tide basin 38 vessels; the depth of water, too, will suffice for ships of the largest tonnage. It is proposed to have a graving dock and slips; this will be of great consequence to shipowners, rendering it unnecessary for them to send their vessels up the river, or other ports for repairs. Ship-building and repairing-yards are to be constructed on the barrier embankment, where there will also be warehouses for goods, &c.

As might have been expected, there is ample accommodation in the Dock for coal vessels, the west quay being almost exclusively set apart for them; stalls of the most approved construction have been erected here, which empty the coals from the waggons brought by the Durham and Sunderland Railway from the mines. There are, it will be observed, several lines of rails communicating with each drop. Cranes and masting shears, capable of raising heavy weights, &c., will also be erected.

The contractors for the New Dock are Messrs. Craven and Sons, Messrs. Thompson and Hunter, Messrs. Burlinson, and Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co., all of whom have performed the work in their several departments admirably.

At an early hour on Thursday, the 20th, the day appointed for the opening of the Dock, the town of Sunderland presented an animated scene. The bells of the different churches rang out accordant peals, guns were fired at intervals, and the High-street presented the most splendid and imposing aspect imaginable—the pavements, windows, parapets, and roofs of every building being densely crowded with anxious and impatient spectators. At a quarter-past ten, the space in front of the Dock Office, West Sunnyside, Bishopwearmouth, was occupied by all the official persons, municipal and maritime, whose presence was justly required; together with the band of the 33rd Regiment.

The Corporation, headed by the Mayor, with other public bodies and functionaries, walked in procession to the river-side, at the old ferry-boat landing, and there embarked in various vessels, and took part in the marine ceremonial.

The Lord Durham, with the band of music, was the first steamer which entered the Dock, with gay colours flying; it was succeeded by the two life-boats of the port; four steam-vessels, officially engaged, came next, and in the following order:—1st, the *William and John*, with the "honoured freight" of the Mayor (William Ord, Esq.) and Corporation of the Borough; 2nd, the *Seahorse*, with the Commissioners of the River Wear; 3rd, the *Pilot*; 4th, the *Firebrand*, with the Directors of the Dock Company; and 5th, the *Earl of Sunderland*, from Seaham Harbour, with crowded decks, on which the band of the most noble the Marquis of Londonderry stood in full costume, and, as the Sunderland boats went ahead, played the genial air of "Auld lang syne." The scene of joyous and brilliant animation presented by old Father Wear at this and the subsequent periods of the ceremonial, will never be forgotten by the many thousands of the sons and daughters of the Wear who witnessed it.





OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT SUNDERLAND.—THE MARINE PROCESSION.

The river itself was studded with every variety of craft that human beings could crowd into it; and every vessel of every description, afloat or on the stocks, was radiant above with gay flags, and below with happy faces and holiday garbs. The banks, the quays, the windows, roofs, parapets, and chimneys of every building overlooking the river (even to the very platform of the church-towers) were densely crowded. This feeling deepened as the vessels advanced slowly to their great destination, guns firing, bells ringing, all the rainbow-hued flags of all vessels (Union-Jack and "Marriott's Code" included) gaily flying from all mastsheads and riggings, and every conceivable place of footing for human beings, on both sides of the river, thronged with gaily-dressed spectators.

It was, indeed, a splendid panorama, east and west, on entering the tidal harbour, and half-tide basin, when the ships appointed to be first loaded in Sunderland Docks were sweeping round in the wake of the steamers.

The ceremonial of "entrance" took place about eleven o'clock, and the following vessels were honoured on the occasion in the following order, amidst the deafening acclamations of many thousands, and with a burst of sunshine which seemed to hail the event at the very moment. 1. The *Welcome*, Captain Robert Hall (owners, Charles Taylor, Esq., of Sunderland, and Brothers), towed by the *Haswell*, and ultimately loaded with Haswell Walls' End coal. 2. The *Cleadon*, Captain George Gray (owner, William Bell, Esq.), towed by the *Olive* steamer, and ultimately loaded with Belmont coal. 3. The *Don*, Captain William Watley (owners, Braddyll and Co.), towed by the *Pilot* steamer. 4. The *Susannah*, Cap-

tain Miles Benson (owner, Mr. John Sanderson Howe, Dock Master), towed by the *Whitwell* steamer.

The first coals were dropped by Mr. J. Bell into the hold of the *Welcome* exactly at twelve o'clock, amidst general acclamations from the vast assemblage, and to the appropriate air of the "Bonny Pit Laddie," excellently played by the Londonderry band and the band of the 33rd Regiment.

The four vessels we have named being partially loaded, the various authorities, municipal, naval, and military, the shareholders, with many ladies and visitors, &c., proceeded to partake of a splendid lunch (well and efficiently provided by Mr. Shortland, of the Albion Hotel), in a capacious superstructure on the coal jetty, carefully and tastefully fitted up for the occasion, and with tables spread for 1000 persons. The chairman of the Dock Company (Mr. Hudson, M.P.) presided at the banquet.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman addressed the company at considerable length, in the course of his speech stating that the dock had been accomplished within the estimated cost—that it contained twenty-one acres of ground—that the depth of water in it was equal to that of any one in the kingdom—and when the southern outlet was completed, they would have an entrance affording a depth of twenty-six or twenty-seven feet water, with which any ship could come into the port. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the chairman proposed "Success and prosperity to the Sunderland Docks," adding, "A speedy completion to the southern outlet." (Great

applause.) The toast was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner, and with all the honours.

The health of Mr. Hudson was then proposed by Mr. J. J. Wright, and was received with great cheering. Mr. Hudson returned thanks, and proposed "the Mayor and Corporation;" followed by a variety of other toasts, including the health of Mr. Murray, the engineer of the Dock. After this, three cheers were given for Mrs. Hudson and Miss Hudson, and the proceedings terminated.

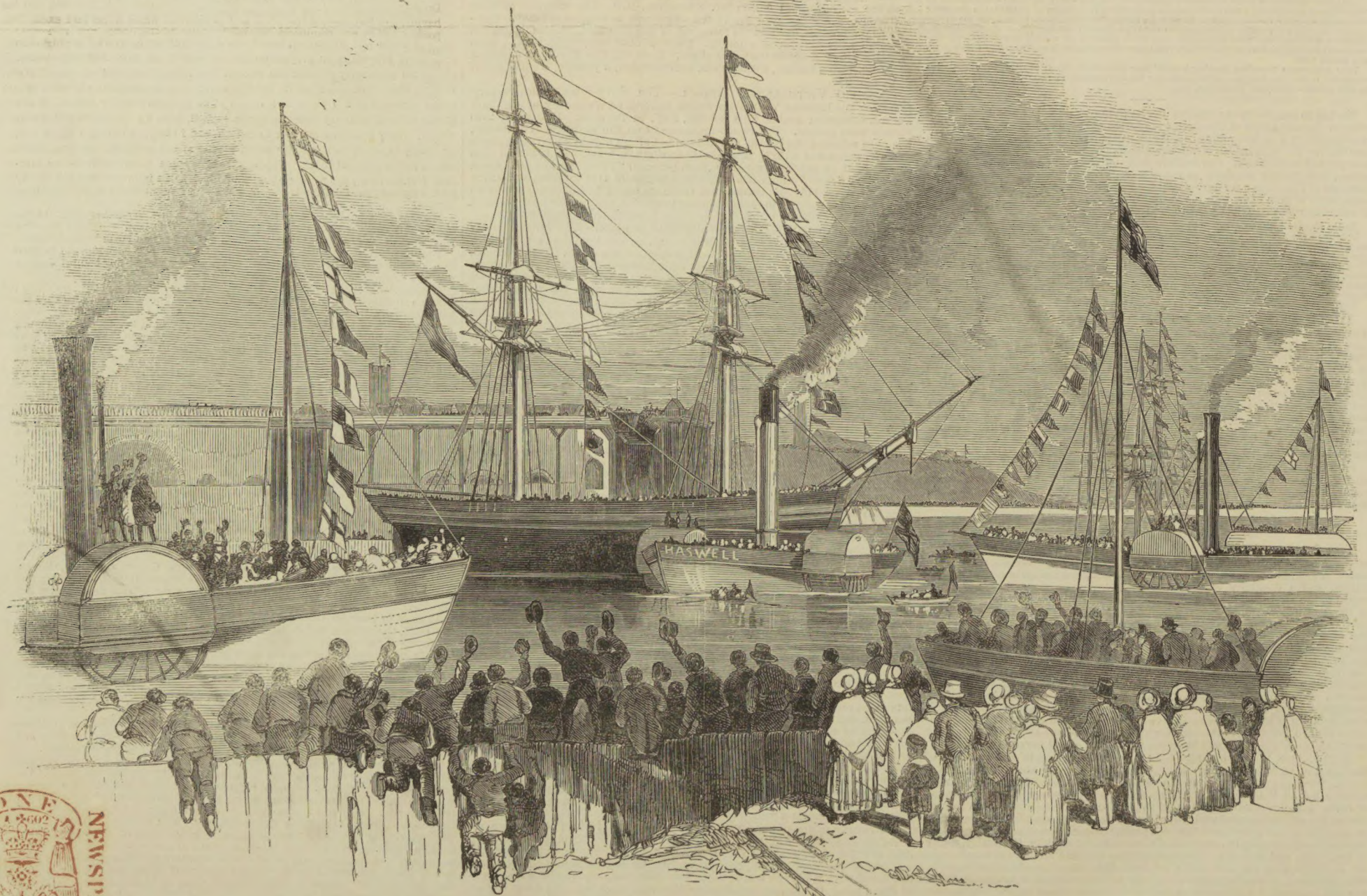
At the conclusion of the banquet about 400 of the workmen employed at the Docks sat down to an excellent dinner (Mr. Brown in the chair); and, after giving a number of loyal and patriotic toasts and sentiments, they all peaceably separated at six o'clock in the evening.

In the evening, a ball, which was numerous and fashionably attended, was held in the Athenæum. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens; a number of beautiful paintings were hung on the walls; and at the head of the room was displayed a banner, bearing the motto of "Success to the Sunderland Docks." The ball was led off by Mr. Hudson and Mrs. Bramwell.

These details have been condensed from the report of the proceedings in the *Sunderland Herald*.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS,

from drawings by Mr. B. Foster, show the marine procession; and the first shipment of coals in the new Dock.



THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF COALS IN THE NEW SUNDERLAND DOCKS.



## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G.C.B.,  
M.P. FOR TIVERTON.  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HENRY JOHN TEMPLE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, of the peerage of Ireland, son of the second Viscount by his second wife, only daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq., was born on the 20th of October, 1784, at Broadlands, in Hampshire. In 1795 he was sent to Harrow, under the head-mastership of the Rev. Dr. Drury. In 1800, he left Harrow for the University of Edinburgh, under Dugald Stewart, and remained there until 1803, when he entered Cambridge. Noblemen at that time took their master's degree in two years; and, either from their being held to inherit a sufficiency of knowledge, or that to teach them was hopeless, took it without examination. Lord Palmerston, however, had so far made himself known amongst his contemporaries that he had but just taken his degree and come of age, when, on the general election at Pitt's death, in 1806, he was invited to become a candidate for the representation of the University, which he at that time unsuccessfully contested with Lord Henry Petty (Marquis of Lansdowne) and the late Lord Althorp. The defeat, however, in no way discouraged him from future trials.

In 1807 he contested Horsham along with Lord Fitzharris, when they were beaten by the Duke of Norfolk's dominant influence in the borough, both at the election and on petition against the return. But in the same year he was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. At the dissolution in 1808, he again unsuccessfully contested the University with Sir Vicary Gibbs, against Mr. Smyth and Lord Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. In January, 1808, the debate on the address turned upon the expedition to Copenhagen, at the close of the previous year, in support of which Mr. Milnes, father of Monckton Milnes, M.P. for Pontefract, made a most able and brilliant maiden speech, and was followed on the same side by Lord Palmerston, also in his maiden speech. On going out in the division, the famous eccentric old Jack Fuller, bowing before Milnes, said "Way there, gentlemen, for the coming Chancellor of the Exchequer;" from that time he went by the name of Orator Milnes, though this most able one turned out to be almost the only speech he ever delivered. Palmerston, also, so far attracted attention on the occasion, that he was forthwith appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and in the following year, Percival, directed to form a Ministry, and deserted by all the talents, turning to young men of promise, sent for Milnes and Palmerston; and in the recently-published diary of Richard Plumer Ward, himself a contemporary Lord of the Admiralty with Lord Palmerston, there is the following entry upon the subject:—"Lord Palmerston, sent for by Mr. Percival, was so good as to confide to me that two things were offered to him: the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the Secretaryship at War. These offers were in the alternative of any of them being declined by Milnes, member for Pomfret, father of Monckton Milnes, to whom they were offered. Lord Palmerston consulted me very frankly upon them, and asked if I thought he would be equal to the Seals, either in Cabinet or in Parliament, where he had lately made his *début*. I told him, and was most sincere, that, in common with all his friends, I thought him quite equal to them in point of capacity; but as to nerves in Parliament, about which he seemed most to doubt, nobody could judge but himself. He said, Petty (Lord Lansdowne), whom I mentioned, had come forward, after having felt his way, and got possession of himself in the House; and that, if he had done the same, he, perhaps, would not hesitate; as it was, he inclined to the second place. Among other topics that I urged, one impressed him—the great difference of his pretensions on our return to office, in the event of our going out.

"He allowed, it much flattered his ambition, but feared the prejudice it would occasion to his reputation, if he failed. I left him inclining to be Secretary at War, and admired his prudence, as I had long done the talents and excellent understanding, as well as many other good qualities and accomplishments, of this very fine young man.

"Oct. 18, Lord Palmerston told me he had declined the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. This he did from diffidence, for which, he said, in the situation of Chancellor, there was no room—as, if he failed, he must ruin himself and all his friends. On the 24th of October, Percival announced, at the dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall, that Lord Palmerston was Secretary at War; and on the next day he was, in the customary manner, by introduction to his assistant-secretaries and clerks, duly installed in office."

In 1811, the Duke of Grafton's death, and consequent succession of Lord Euston to the Peerage, caused a vacancy in the representation of Cambridge, which Lord Palmerston again—and this time successfully—contested.

From 1809 to 1823 he continued in office as Secretary at War; and, notwithstanding several severe contests, retained his seat for the University. In April, 1828, he was raised to a seat in the Cabinet, with Mr. Canning. In November of the same year came on the question of the gross corruption of East Retford and Grampound. The Government proposing to include the former in the hundred, and disfranchise the latter, were beaten upon an amendment by Mr. D'Eyncourt; Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston resigned, and the Ministry, which had included Melbourne, Glenelg, and other remaining members of the Canning party, very shortly broke up, and the Duke of Wellington was sent for.

Up to this time, Lord Palmerston, as to speaking, had confined himself to the necessary statements upon the estimates connected with his department; but in the adjourned debate upon the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, March 18, 1829, he made one of the most effective speeches delivered in the whole course of the contest, tracing the discontent, slow progress, resistance of law, an imminence of actual outbreak in Ireland, to the oppression of the people for the faith of five millions of them, and also pointing out that no principle of the constitution, nothing established by the revolution of 1688, were in any way opposed to the relief of the Catholics. He ridiculed the idea of the House being outvoted, and the legislation of the country being overruled by the return of Catholics to Parliament; admitted his fears of civil war if his equal liberty of religion were withheld, and prayed the House to be counselled by this fear as a warning to the wise. This speech at once raised Palmerston in the opinion of the House.

In July, 1830, a proposal was made to Mr. Huskisson to join the Tory Ministry, which he declined, unless with Lords Grey and Lansdowne. In September, the same offer was made to Lord Palmerston, who expressed his willingness to be of any Administration with Mr. Huskisson, or Lords Grey and Lansdowne, but otherwise declined.

In November, 1830, Parliament met. The Emancipation question settled—that of Reform had become urgent. It was clear that the Tories could not carry a second change of such moment, in the face of those they had no little exasperated by their Relief Bill. The Government, therefore, allowed itself to be defeated upon a side motion as to the appointment of a Finance Committee, the question really at issue being Reform. Lord Melbourne was sent for, and, in concert with Lord Grey, framed the famous Reform Ministry, in which Lord Palmerston received the appointment of Foreign Secretary. The revolution had just broken out in the Netherlands, and Lord Palmerston, with far-seeing prudence, rejected the advice to oppose the separation of Holland and Belgium, which it was quite in his power to have prevented, but which could but have postponed a cause of civil war in the Netherlands, and have retarded the spread of liberal constitutional Government.

At the general election in 1831, the support he had given to the Roman Catholic Emancipation lost the noble Lord his seat for the University. He was, however, returned for Biechingley, the borough at that time of Wm. Russell, of Branceph



THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, G.C.B.—FROM THE PICTURE BY JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Castle, and one of those which lent a vote to its annihilation in schedule A. In 1832 Lord Palmerston was returned for South Hants; but at the general election in 1834 was unsuccessful. In November, 1834—Mr. Huskisson had been some time dead—Lord Spencer had just died—Lord Althorp gone to the Lords—the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, was also in the House of Peers—Parliament was not sitting—the King, seeing no other resource except Lord John Russell, sent for the Duke of Wellington, and suddenly broke up the Ministry, of which the *Times* said "The Queen has done it."

In April, 1835, the Whigs returned to office, under Lord Melbourne: Lord Palmerston was again at the Foreign Office; and in June of the same year he was returned for Tiverton, which he has since (though he unsuccessfully contested Liverpool in 1841) continued to represent. On this occasion he remained in office until the return of Peel to power in 1841, at the head of a supposed Protectionist Ministry, and a Parliamentary majority gained by ten years' close attention to the registries. This Ministry carried the repeal of the Corn-Laws with the cordial help of Lord Palmerston and his party, who found it not possible any longer, and in the face of the terrible famine in Ireland, to uphold their former proposal of a fixed duty.

In 1846 the Peel Ministry went out; and, in the July of that year, Lord Palmerston was, for the third time, appointed Foreign Secretary.

In a review of the session of Sept. 17, 1841, Lord Palmerston dwelt upon the growing distress of the country, and earnestly objected to the prorogation of Parliament without some distinct statement from the Ministry as to what was to be done on the Corn-Laws—whether they intended to refuse all relaxation of our commercial system, and to stand upon systems of restriction and monopoly, or to make any change. "The right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) had said that he was not prepared to declare that he would never propose a change in the Corn-Laws; but he certainly should not do so, unless at the head of a united Cabinet. In that case, looking at the persons who formed his Administration, I venture (said Lord Palmerston) to predict that he must wait something near five years before he can do it." Curiously enough, in just four years and eight months from the date of this speech, Sir Robert Peel brought forward, with a united Cabinet, his measure for the complete repeal of the Corn-Laws.

But, in 1841, Lord Palmerston, however clearly he foresaw the direction of the new Ministry, was not in favour of any sweeping Corn-Law measure. On the 6th of October he urged upon Sir Robert Peel the paramount importance of some definite settlement of the question, and expressed his conviction that the public would never be content with any petty change in the pivot or some slight alteration of the sliding scale; and that, even supposing the existing distress to subside, the country would not be satisfied with any measure short of one which would substantially and *bonâ fide* permit the introduction of foreign corn at a moderate fixed duty.

At the close of the session of September, 1842, Lord Palmerston again dwelt upon the distress of the country, and urged some change in the Corn-Laws; and, referring to the prophecies as to the Reform Bill, "that it must destroy all interest of the landed party in Parliament, and deliver everything up to the overwhelming tide of democratic power," pointed, not merely to the result of elections since, but the divisions of the session as ample answers. In fact, no less groundless, he declared, were the present fears that, by striking off the fetters which cramped and paralyzed industry, any ultimate injury would be inflicted on owners of the soil; whilst it was impossible to imagine that Parliament would not soon be induced, by force of reason and of argument, to make great and important changes in our commercial system.

But foreign affairs are the favourite theme of Lord Palmerston. He has

laid of an amicable settlement of a question since settled, but that at any time might have become a cause of war with the United States."

The speech of Tuesday last, which may be considered as a defence of his foreign policy, in continuation of his speech of 1842, and, notwithstanding Palmerston's high reputation as a Lord debater, took the House by surprise, so far did it surpass all his former efforts, occupied four hours and a half in the delivery, and throughout was spoken with calm unwearied earnestness, and listened to not only with marked attention, but with an enthusiasm unusual in the House.

The reply to the charge of having caused the overthrow of Guizot—that, if the French were aware that any conspirators in England were in league with a clique in France, for the destruction of any minister, they would cling the more closely with firm support round that Minister, and treat the hostile league with scorn, was cheered again and again by the whole House, and even in the Strangers' Gallery, so forcibly did the parallel with his own case strike home.

The conclusion referring to our diligent industrial progress, peaceful and undisturbed in the midst of shaken thrones, and revolution, war, and bloodshed throughout Europe, the natural ambition to guide the policy and frame the destiny of such a people, and the challenge of a verdict of the House and the country as to whether the principles of the foreign policy of Ministers had been unworthy of us as a political, commercial, or constitutional country; or whether we had done more than was needful to assure respect for our subjects, and to guard them from injustice and wrong abroad, was cheered with enthusiasm not merely by the whole House, but, through the impunity of enthusiasm, again by the very strangers in the gallery. For several minutes the cheers were heartily renewed; and the noble Lord, who had been cheered by the people outside on coming to the House, was again cheered as he left by those who had enjoyed the privilege of hearing him from the gallery. But the strongest testimony to the power of the speech is to be found in the fact of the number of members actually convinced, and determined by it to vote in support of the policy of the noble Lord.

The speech not only gave a complete history of the enfranchisement and rise to constitutional form, by our help, of the Greek Government, and met every detail of the recent dispute, and entire diplomatic proceedings, both direct with, and through the good offices of France, but it reviewed every recent point of our foreign policy, reserving no state secrets, and leaving no moot point untouched as to our acts, advice, and intentions towards all the nationalities of Europe, during the eventful struggles of 1848. And, whatever difference of opinion may be entertained, there can, at all events, be no dispute that Lord Palmerston has throughout his whole tenure of the Foreign Secretaryship, had in view a distinct line of policy, and laboured to its consistent development.

Pitt, in his famous speech of February 1, 1793, advocating an extraordinary credit and increase of land and sea forces, declared "that no consideration was more worthy the attention of the House than to crush and destroy principles which are so dangerous and destructive of every blessing this country enjoys under its free and excellent constitution, as those of the French revolution." It was against the principles which have since, spite of all our battles, made good their ground, that we carried on the long and costly war. The policy of Lord Palmerston has been to oppose no principles—no change amongst any people; to extend the encouragement of England not to violence or revolutions, but to such reforms as prevent revolutions; to leave every nation to change its Government at its will, and to work out its progress to liberal institutions in its own way. Lord Palmerston has been forty-four years in Parliament, and thirty-six of them in office. One year a Lord of the Admiralty, nineteen years

been at the head of the Foreign-office for upwards of fourteen years: first, from Nov., 1830, until the dissolution of the Melbourne Ministry, in Nov., 1834; then from April, 1835, to Sept., 1841; and lastly, from July, 1846, to the present time. All his best speeches are reviews of foreign policy. In Sept., 1841, being out of office, and reviewing the session, he claimed "to have handed over to hon. gentlemen opposite the foreign relations in a state as satisfactory, as secure, and as much calculated to inspire just confidence, as they were ever at any former period in the history of the country." In Sept., 1842, Lord Palmerston, reviewing the labours of the late, and the work so far of the then Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, entered at length upon a defence of his foreign policy. They were accused by Lord Stanley of restless interference with foreign Powers, and charged with having bequeathed many embarrassments to their successors. "The Conservatives had come into office on the 3rd of September, 1841. The Speech from the Throne was delivered Feb. 3, 1842; and the whole of the foreign affairs portion of it, with one exception, was full of what their predecessors had done. The speech expressed satisfaction at treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade with Austria, France, Russia, and Prussia—those were left ready for signature by the late Ministry, and, almost unaltered, had been but signed by their successors; so had the treaty as to the security of the Turkish empire, an essential element in the balance of power and preservation of the peace of Europe. Satisfaction had been received for insults and outrages committed by the Persian authorities upon persons under British protection; the attempt on the part of the Shah to conquer Herat and the western part of Afghanistan had been prevented; diplomatic and friendly intercourse had been restored; and we had obtained a commercial treaty placing us upon the footing of the most favoured nation with Persia, and which thus gave us all the securities and privileges previously enjoyed exclusively by Russia. Negotiations with Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Brazil, which the Royal Speech set down as likely to lead to conventions which might extend trade and commerce, were all set on foot by the late Ministry. The uniform success against China was spoken of in the speech as encouraging the hope of a speedy end of differences, so that this dangerous and difficult enterprise was likely to place on a satisfactory footing our commercial relations with more than 200,000,000 of people. In short, eleven treaties of their making had been laid upon the table, five commercial, two political, and four for suppression of the slave trade. The means by which Government could best promote commercial interests were peace between this country and foreign nations, and peace between the other great powers of the world. For ten years, spite of all predictions to the contrary, and many critical situations, they had maintained peace; and the best proof that they enjoyed the confidence and good-will of other nations was to be found in the differences between them, which, by our good offices, we had brought to desirable conclusions, as in the instance of France and the United States, which, but for our friendly interposition, must have ended in a war; also, in our good offices between France and Mexico, and France and Buenos Ayres. On coming into office, in 1830, the Whigs found 18 treaties of commerce in existence; they had added fifteen, two of which were with Austria and Turkey, and of great importance. In 1839 they had entered into a convention with France, for regulating the boundaries of their respective fisheries between Jersey and the coast of France, and which, from 1815, had remained unsettled, and given rise to frequent collisions amongst the fishermen. The long-veiled question of the United States boundary was also, during their tenure of office, so far advanced as that all doubt as to the right reading of the words of the treaty of 1783, which defined the line, were removed. The opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in January, 1831, was, that neither the features claimed by us nor by America were to be found upon the face of the country. However, Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, sent out in the end of 1840, found readily enough the features of our line, but not the American; and so the basis was



Secretary-at-War; then Foreign Affairs, four years; the second time, seven years; and now, the third time, five years: and of those thirty-six years of office, twenty-nine have been years of peace, though, in the period, France has twice violently changed her form of government, and nearly all Europe has been shaken with revolutions. Amongst treaties concluded by Lord Palmerston, one of the most remarkable is that with the United States and Nicaragua, as to any passage that may be made uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the ratification of which has been agreed to by the Senate of the United States, and which guarantees for ever upon equal terms, whether in time of peace or war, the undisturbed right of way by this passage to all nations, and also the free settlement of all people along the route; so that freed Negroes shall be safe there, and coloured men secure from the tyrannies of the prejudice against colour. No treaty has ever before laid down this principle of kindly international neutrality as to commerce and settlers.

Our likeness is from the beautiful Portrait by Partridge, presented to Lady Palmerston, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., by certain members of the House of Commons, with the following address:—

"Madame,—We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, anxious to testify our high sense of Viscount Palmerston's public and private character, and of the independent policy by which he has maintained the honour and interests of this country, request your Ladyship's acceptance of the accompanying portrait, with our warmest wishes for the welfare of his Lordship and yourself."

The deputation, consisting of about ninety members, was introduced by Col. Freeston. Lord James Stuart spoke (addressing Lady Palmerston) of his Lordship's long, arduous, and always successful services—of the high respect and esteem entertained for him in the House, by the country, and by the Queen—of the ability by which he had preserved the peace of Europe, and the national gratitude he had so richly earned.

Lady Palmerston, who was much affected, expressed that she felt deeply the compliment, and most the time so considerably chosen for the presentation, and which must be so cheering to her loved husband. His Lordship also addressed the deputation; and, after reference to the principles of foreign policy, said, "The kind expression of your confidence this day, thus flatteringly conveyed, will but stimulate me to an energetic maintenance of the principles and policy thus approved. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honour you have done me, and I beg to assure you, with all sincerity, that I consider this the proudest day of my life."

This was received with prolonged cheers; and the deputation, in high gratification with their reception, left.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### THE POST-OFFICE ON SUNDAYS.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he must again advert to the regulations which had recently been issued with respect to the Post-office. He had occasion himself yesterday to wish to send to his brother Judges of the Privy Council what he considered an important communication respecting some judicial business that was to come on this (Monday) morning. He was at Cashibury, some sixteen or seventeen miles from London, at the time, and he was told that there was no post: in fact, if he had posted his letter on that day, it would not have arrived in town till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. He had been informed that a patient had died in consequence of a letter not having been received in due time by the medical adviser. The address to the Crown had been passed by a considerable majority, but he believed that it was in consequence of a surprise, and he verily thought that the result of the order in council would be to desecrate the Sabbath rather than keep it more holy.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE said he was not at all surprised at the statement which had been made by his noble and learned friend. Since his noble and learned friend last mentioned this subject, he had informed himself as to the doubt which had been suggested. He now found that there could be no doubt of the power of the Crown to interfere with and regulate the operations of the Post-office. This power was given under the provisions of an act of Parliament (2 and 3 Victoria, c. 52). But the Crown having this undoubted power, he would admit that it was one which ought not to be exercised, except in accordance with an address from Parliament. (Hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM said, that he was afraid that, in consequence of the order in council, various surreptitious modes would be adopted for the conveyance of letters, and by this means the revenue would be lessened.

The Marquis of LANDSDOWNE said he was afraid that the alteration would lead to a greater desecration of the Sabbath. (Hear.)

Lord MONTAGUE said that the order in council was totally opposed to the interests of a great commercial country like England; and therefore, if it continued to remain in force, he had no doubt that many ingenious attempts would be made by individuals to defeat it. (Hear.)

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill passed through committee, on the motion of Lord KINNAIRD.

In reply to the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Minto promised to lay on the table certain correspondence relative to the late unfortunate wreck of the *Orion* steamer.

The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANDSDOWNE, the Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill was read a second time, after a few remarks from Lord BEAUMONT.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

[The debate on the affairs fixed for this day excited the most intense interest. During Mr. Roebuck's speech the House was unusually full of members, and all the places assigned to peers were packed. Lord Stanley was present. The strangers' gallery was crowded. During the course of the evening, the Nepalese Ambassador and suite arrived, and remained for a considerable time, listening with apparent attention to the debate.]

#### STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. GIBSON alluded to an opinion which prevailed as to monthly publications giving political news (an opinion probably arising from the fact that few of them, if any, were stamped), that they were not liable to stamp duties. He wished to ask whether they were so; and whether it was true that the Stamp Office had recently interfered with a monthly publication called the *Freeholder*; and, if so, whether the right hon. gentleman could explain why this should have been singled out to be interfered with, when others in a similar position had been let alone.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed monthly publications giving news were liable to stamp duties as newspapers. It is true that a letter had been written recently to the editor of the *Freeholder*, calling attention to the publication of his paper without a stamp. The *Freeholder*, however, had not in any sense been "singled out" for such proceeding; but the same course had been taken as in other cases when the attention of the Stamp-office was called to the matter. (No, no.)

Mr. GIBSON: There are hundreds of such cases.—(Hear.)

#### THE LATE SCENE IN THE LORDS.—THE CHEVALIER BUNSEN AND LORD BROUGHAM.

On the Prussian Minister's Bill, Sir R. INGLIS observed that this was a bill to enable the Prussian Minister to provide a permanent residence, as the French Minister resided in Hertford House (he wished he did at present), the Russian Minister at Ashburnham House, and the Austrian at Chandos House. The hon. gentleman took occasion to pass a severe stricture on Lord Brougham's conduct towards the Chevalier Bunsen in the House of Lords on Monday week last.

Mr. ROEBUCK defended his noble and learned friend, Lord Brougham.

Lord J. RUSSELL expressed a hope that, notwithstanding what had occurred between the Chevalier Bunsen and Lord Brougham, the former would feel assured that both Houses of Parliament held him in the highest respect in his individual as well as diplomatic character.

#### GREECE.—FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in postponing the orders of the day for the purpose of giving precedence to Mr. Roebuck's motion, gave utterance to a desire that, as that motion fairly raised a grave question, those hon. members who had given notice of amendments on it would not press them, but allow the division to be taken on the main question.

Mr. ANSTEE yielded to this desire; but Mr. HUME refused to promise anything—he would use his discretion.

Mr. ROEBUCK then submitted to the House the following resolution:—"That the principles on which the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government has been regulated have been such as were calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of this country, and, in times of unexampled difficulty, to preserve peace between England and the various nations of the world." The hon. and learned member said he made his motion because he thought that, in a Government like ours, an Administration of which the policy had been condemned by one branch of the Legislature, could not, so long as that condemnation remained uncontradicted by the House of Commons, maintain the interests of England abroad or at home, or hold the reins of power with honour to themselves. He admitted that no Administration ought to resign in consequence of a resolution of the House of Lords; but, after so plain and unambiguous a resolution as that lately passed by the House of Lords, it was necessary for the House of Commons to say what the opinion of the people of England was on this subject. Although, doubtless, her Majesty's Government were anxious to have the opinion of the House on their foreign policy deliberately pronounced, he (Mr. Roebuck) had not, as was insinuated by Mr. Disraeli, framed his motion at their suggestion: he had never shaped his course in reference to party, or been instigated in his conduct by personal spite. The proposition of the House of Lords was, when deprived of its Nisi Prius quibbles and technicalities, a clear condemnation of the foreign policy of the Government. In his opinion, the principle of the foreign policy of the Government affected two distinct classes of subjects—individual rights and wrongs, and the general dignity and honour of Great Britain. As far as regarded individual rights and wrongs, the object which the noble Foreign Secretary always had in view was, to extend the protection and shield of England to her wandering sons, carried by commerce or necessity to all the regions of the civilised world. With respect to the general interests of the country, the policy of the noble Lord had been to maintain the peace of the world, not by truckling to despotism, but by teaching all foreign communities that England, so far as the law of nations would permit, would bring her great moral force and lend her name to the maintenance of constitutional government, neither abetting anarchy on the one hand, nor

upholding despotism on the other. By the motion he submitted to the House, he desired them to decide, not whether the existing Government should continue in office, but whether these two great principles, steadily upheld by the Foreign Secretary, should be affirmed by the Commons of England, or whether the antagonistic principles should be adopted. The hon. and learned member proceeded to compare the general foreign policy pursued from 1789 to 1815 with that pursued from 1830 to the present time; and from the general results of these two distinct policies he founded his approbation of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, originated by the Duke of Wellington in 1830, and wisely followed up by Lord Palmerston from the time when he foresaw the necessity of the separation of Belgium from Holland. The hon. and learned member proceeded to analyse the resolution of the House of Lords, and to examine in detail the claims urged upon the Greek Government; and he vindicated the manner in which the claims had been enforced, and the negotiations which the French Government conducted. He cited the precedent of France urging her claims against Portugal in 1831, and other cases, to justify the conduct of England; and having repudiated the doctrine propounded as the law of nations in the resolution of the Lords, he concluded, by appealing to the House to give a clear, positive, unambiguous decision on the broad question he placed before them—the question of the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. HUME, finding that the amendment of which he had given notice, although pleasing to himself, was not pleasing to other parties, and desiring, in the existing state of foreign countries, to preserve the Government in power, would not embarrass the question proposed, and would not, therefore, press his amendment.

Sir F. THESIGER opposed and Mr. P. WOOD supported the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM trusted that, however the House would debate the great question before them, they would get out of Nisi Prius, where they had been for nearly six hours, and argue it on general grounds. It was hardly possible to exaggerate the gravity of the question they had to discuss, for it nearly touched the dignity, the honour, and the interests of the country. For four years, he (Sir J. Graham) had given to the Government an independent support. He had long known, and had for four years been the colleague of, Lord Palmerston, and had found his conduct always honourable and trustful to his colleagues; therefore his feelings were anything but hostile to the Government or to the noble Foreign Secretary. But the motion before the House was not the simple contradiction of the resolution agreed to by the House of Lords, but a distinct vote of approbation, not on the narrow ground of Greece, but on the general foreign policy of the Government since their accession to office. The right hon. gentleman addressed himself to the criticism of Lord Palmerston's general conduct. In Spain he found him writing admonitions to the Government there, disparaging Narvaez in 1846, and lecturing him in 1848; and after the late reconciliation with the Court of Spain he found the noble Lord making the extraordinary declaration that only Sir Henry Bulwer was across the Atlantic, and employed at Washington, he would advise her Majesty to send Sir Henry Bulwer back to Madrid. In Portugal, in Switzerland, in Italy, he found the noble Lord interfering, and writing insolent despatches, and pursuing a course of tortuous policy, in relation to those countries, not calculated to support the honour and dignity of England. He found him ordering the British fleet to enter the Dardanelles, contrary to treaty, and then making an excuse that the fleet had entered the Dardanelles through stress of weather; although Lord Hardwicke, who commanded a ship there, declared that Sir William Parker had weighed anchor on a fine day, and had entered the Straits deliberately. With respect to Greece, the most important of the claims made was the claim of the islands of Sapienza and Cervi, and it was by the merest accident that these islands had not been seized by Sir W. Parker in October last. Peremptory orders had been sent out to Sir W. Parker by Lord Palmerston; and, but for the prudence of the gallant Admiral, a case of war with France and Russia would undoubtedly have arisen. The right hon. gentleman accused the Foreign Secretary of having pursued M. Guizot to the death with a bitter animosity, and of having exhibited generally a want of truth and fair dealing with foreign Ministers. Entertaining these opinions of the noble Lord's conduct, he could not consistently give his vote for the motion before the House.

On the motion of Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, the debate was adjourned to the next day.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LANGDALE took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

#### ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following public and private bills:—Judges of Assize, Pirates Head-money Repeal, Greenwich Hospital Improvement, Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, Firth and Clyde Navigation, Guardian Fire and Life Assurance, South-Eastern Railway (amendments of acts, power to raise additional capital), Railway Companies Clearing, Childwall Association Waterworks, London and Blackwall Railway, Waterford and Limerick Railway, New North-road (amendment of the act of last session), Dumfries and Maxwell Town Waterworks, Cobbe's Divorce. The Lords Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Minto, and Earl Granville.

#### SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

Lord BROUGHAM again drew attention to the inconveniences likely to arise from the recent change in the Post-office regulations, and mentioned the case of a death which had occurred within the last day or two, in consequence of the impossibility of calling in medical aid by letter. By checking the simple transmission of letters on the Sunday, he prognosticated a general desecration of the Lord's Day.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### NON-DELIVERY OF LETTERS ON SUNDAY.

Mr. HUME wished to know if there was any truth in the rumour which had been circulated, that the Government had exceeded its authority in putting a stop to the delivery of letters on Sunday?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the hon. member had assumed that the delivery of letters on Sundays was imperative by the existing law; such, however, was not the case, and there could be no doubt but that the Government had the power of making the recent alterations.

Mr. HILDYARD wished to know whether, if it were to be proposed that letters should be delivered upon two days of the week only, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consider that the Government had the power to accede to such a request?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he had no objection to answer questions relating to the Government that might be put to him, but declined to answer hypothetical questions.

#### GREECE.—ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The adjourned debate on the foreign policy of the Government was resumed by Mr. B. OSBORNE, who replied to the arguments advanced by Sir J. Graham, whom he taunted for professing friendship for Lord Palmerston, while endeavouring to destroy him. Like *Lady Sneerwell*, in the "School for Scandal," he sought to crush his victim under the mask of friendship—a course infinitely more mischievous than the fair, and open, and manly opposition offered to the Government by the Protectionists. The right hon. Baronet, in his zeal to make out a case against his very dear friend, had forgotten his own former speeches, and, in condemning the Portuguese policy of the Government, never reflected that on one occasion he had stated that in every particular he approved of and was prepared to defend the conduct of Lord Palmerston in reference to the affairs of Portugal. The honourable gentleman entered at considerable length into the details of the question, and concluded his speech by observing that the noble Lord, the member for Tiverton, was guilty of great crimes; he had advocated liberal government in Spain—he had sympathised with liberalism in Italy and elsewhere. These were his crimes in the eyes of the right hon. Baronet, while Haynau was a hero and the Emperor Nicholas a demigod. To the Liberals of that House, however, and to the Liberals of the whole empire, he (Mr. Osborne) could say, that if they suffered the noble Lord to be sacrificed on account of his foreign policy, they would light a flame through England which not all the plausibility of the hon. member for Farnworth, aided even by his right hon. friend the member for Ripon, would be able to subdue. For his own part, he believed that in the question before them the interests of the world were at stake, and it was, therefore, with pride and pleasure that he should support the motion.

Lord J. MANNERS said it was because it was his belief that the policy of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs would not tend to preserve the peace of the world, that he would register his vote conscientiously against the resolution of the hon. member for Sheffield. The noble Lord then proceeded to show that, in Switzerland and Italy, and Spain and Portugal, the interference of the noble Lord was wholly unjustifiable, and that he could not point to one of those countries in which his interference had been attended with the desired results, either in a political or a commercial point of view.

Mr. C. ANSTEE felt it very difficult to give any vote at all upon the question, for he had often too much reason to find fault with the foreign policy of liberal Administrations, though since 1848 the foreign policy of the Government met his decided approbation; and believing that the recent policy of the noble Lord had rather erred on the side of moderation than on that of rashness, he would not vote against him. Under these circumstances, he would not vote at all.

Mr. B. COCHRANE dwelt at much length on the interference which, at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, had taken place in Switzerland and Italy, and charged Lord Minto, who was sent to advise with the constituted authorities in the Italian States, with having openly sided with the mobs of the towns he visited, and with, on one occasion, having joined in their seditious cries. He also referred to the interference in the affairs of Naples and Sicily, which, he said, was calculated to increase the indignation which it was impossible to suppress when reviewing the foreign policy of the noble Lord.

Lord PALMERSTON—who was received, upon his rising, with enthusiastic cheers—said, that the important question before the House involved, not the fate of an individual Minister, not the tenure of office of the Government, but the settlement of principles of national policy affecting the honour, the interests, and the dignity of the British empire. He did not think it was becoming the gravity of the subject, or of the party who had originated it, to have it discussed in the manner it had been. When a party was strong enough to carry a Government by storm, or when they considered it their duty to record their disapprobation of what was past, they should not be contented with the opinion of the House of Lords, but should have asked the House of Commons to confirm that opinion. But, although the road was not the direct one, the same

end was arrived at. The resolution of the House of Lords involved both the future and the past. It laid down a principle of policy incompatible with the rights, the honour, the dignity, and the interests of this country—a principle that even the noble Lord who moved it was obliged in his speech to modify. This resolution affirmed that British subjects in foreign countries were entitled to nothing but what the laws of the foreign countries afforded to their respective subjects; that British subjects must not in future look to their own country, but must be content with the indifferent justice they may be able to obtain wherever they be. The resolution of the House of Lords did not even limit this proposition to constitutional countries; the future rule is to be that, in all countries and in all cases, British subjects must share the lot of the subjects of the countries where they reside. He (Lord Palmerston) denied that proposition. This was a doctrine under which no British Minister had ever yet acted; and under which the people of England would never permit a Minister to act. If our fellow-subjects had complaints against individuals or Governments, they should, in the first instance, apply to the tribunals; but, should there be no tribunals to apply to, or should the constitution of the tribunals be such as that no justice could possibly be obtained, in these cases British subjects had a right to look to their Government for redress. The noble Lord referred, as an instance, to the case of an innkeeper of Catania, in Sicily, who had been shot, contrary to all justice, yet according to the martial law then established; and asked what the people of England would say if an Englishman's life had been taken away in a similar manner? His (Lord Palmerston's) doctrine was, that redress should be had through the law and tribunals of the country; but that there were cases, and many cases, when that redress could not be obtained, and when a British subject had a right to require the assistance of his Government. The question then arose, how that rule applied to the demands made on Greece. In looking at these claims, the House was bound to regard the state of our relations with that country, the system of abuse that prevailed there, the condition of its tribunals, the brigandage and lawlessness of which it was the theatre. The noble Lord then sketched the history of the modern kingdom of Greece, which was founded upon the express engagement that it should have a constitutional Government, for there could be no desire to rescue the country from one tyranny to expose it to a greater. That engagement had not been fulfilled, England being the only one of the protecting powers which was desirous to see it carried out; and hence the only contest that had really existed, for there was no truth that there was a rivalry between the representatives of foreign Governments to obtain favours from the Greek ministry. In fact, Sir Edmund Lyons had never asked a favour for himself or for a friend during the whole time he was in that country. All sorts of abuses took place—abuses of every kind—tortures were inflicted by the police, and a system of brigandage prevailed everywhere. In this state of things, and there being many residents in Greece whom England was bound to protect, he must say he did not think that those persons had no right to expect better treatment than the natives, and no right to ask for the shield of the protection of the country to which they owed allegiance. The noble Lord described *seriatim* the nature of the demands made on Greece, and the mode in which these demands had been pressed. The first of these claims was one of apology for an insult offered to a boat's crew and a naval officer. The time was when no man who aspired to hold a high public position in this country would be indifferent to the honour of the British flag. (Cheers.) But the times had changed, and he (Lord Palmerston) had lived to see the day when he was condemned for demanding an apology for an insult offered to our national flag. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) With respect to the claim of M. Pacifico, which had been made the subject of such unworthy comment, he would only say that he knew nothing of him beyond the fact that he was appointed by the Portuguese Government as its Consul at Athens long after the time to which the stories told of him referred, and which it was only fair to disbelieve; but he cared not whether they were true or false. It was not because he might have done wrong at one period of his life, that he was therefore to be plundered with impunity for ever after. Having gone at much length through the claims and the evasions, the neglect, and the refusals of the Greek Government, the noble Lord contended that the time had arrived when it was necessary either to relinquish the claims altogether, or to take measures to enforce them in accordance with the notice given two years before. In thus acting, the Government had not departed from their established usage; nor did they, in carrying their determination into effect, do anything against the unoffending people of Greece. Admiral Parker displayed great moderation; and, as the Government of Greece was the offending party, he made reprisals of Government vessels alone. As to the comments which had been made as to the want of generosity in attacking so weak a nation, he would only ask, because of her weakness, she was to be allowed to refuse all redress to British subjects? and if it was possible for the Government to say to those who had been injured, "We can't assist you to obtain redress, because we are so powerful that it would be very easy, and we choose to be generous, and Greece may treat British subjects as she pleases, for it would be large to prevent her, Great Britain was so powerful?" Again, as to sending so large a force to the Piræus, he observed, that the true policy, in his opinion, was to send a force so overwhelming as at once to convince the Greek Government that resistance was useless. He gave a history of the negotiations with the French Government, and said it was distinctly understood that Mr. Wyse was not to resume hostile measures until Baron Gros should have declared his mission at an end. This declaration he had made to Mr. Wyse, who was, therefore, justified in resuming coercive measures. It was quite untrue that Mr. Wyse had, on the 24th of April, received from Baron Gros, as stated by the correspondent of the *Times*, an intimation of the convention entered into between himself (Lord Palmerston) and M. Drouyn de Lhuys in London; for he understood from the French Government that Baron Gros had not himself received a draft of the convention from his own Government, and therefore he could not communicate it to Mr. Wyse. The statement was, therefore, utterly untrue; and yet upon that statement mainly was public opinion of the circumstances formed in this country. The charge thus brought against Mr. Wyse—that whereas Baron Gros informed him, on the 24th of April, that the English and French Governments had come to an agreement as to the essential basis of the convention that had been signed between the two Powers; and that Mr. Wyse, being in actual possession of that information, and knowing of the existence of that convention, had, nevertheless, with a full knowledge of that fact, renewed coercive measures; by which he compelled the Greek Government to agree to his proposal, was a charge that, as far as Mr. Wyse was concerned, was utterly and positively untrue. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wyse had received no communication from Baron Gros on the 24th, or at any time earlier than the 2nd of May, relative to the draft of a convention of any sort or kind. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Those who made that charge were indebted for their information to the statement in the *Times* of "our own correspondent"—(laughter, and cries of "Hear")—a most valuable auxiliary, by the way, he may be in passing, because one person who had spoken (the Earl of Aberdeen) had had all his best sayings claimed publicly by the *Morning Herald*; and another was much more obviously indebted to the correspondent of the *Times* than to the blue books. The noble Lord then said that all those affairs were now settled, and that the unpleasant difference with France was perfectly adjusted—so completely, that, had it not been for certain discussions in the French Chamber, M. Drouyn de Lhuys would have been most probably then present to hear the discussion. As to the territorial part of the question, it was always understood that the islands claimed belonged to the British Government as part of the Ionian states; and if the Greeks had taken possession of either of those islands, it was an invasion of the rights of England. It, however, formed no portion of the claims made upon this occasion, and still remained open. Having thus disposed of Greece, he turned to the speech of Sir James Graham of the previous evening, and reminded the right hon. Baronet that he had approved of his interference in the case of Belgium and Holland, and of the seizure of the Dutch vessels, which was certainly not done with the consent of Austria, Russia, or Prussia. On the contrary, they withdrew from the convention, and Prussia had assembled an army on her confines which caused France to take precautions which would otherwise have been unnecessary. Those three powers were in fact opposed to France and England on that occasion, and made no secret of their wishes to keep up the union between the two countries. He admitted that the erection of the small kingdom of Belgium was an experiment, but it was a most successful one, to which he could refer with pride and satisfaction as a claim for the confidence of the House of Commons. With respect to the interference with the affairs of Portugal, he put it to any one to say what interest England could have as to whether the throne of Portugal should be filled by Don Miguel or Donna Maria? Manifestly, none. But the real question was between absolute and constitutional government, and he thought it quite advisable to support the representative of the latter, for the sake even of the welfare of Portugal itself. At all events, the right hon. Baronet was joined with him in the policy pursued, and was scarcely justified in now turning round upon him for that to which he was himself a party. The noble Lord then stated the circumstances attending the last interference in the affairs of Portugal, in 1847, when the Crown was in danger, and the Queen had appealed to France, England, and Spain for succour. The course pursued on that occasion was only defensible because any other course would have led to the putting down of the insurrection by Spain without any of the conditions in favour of the insurgents and of the popular party which England had been enabled to stipulate for. It was said that Costa Cabral was still there; but of what consequence was that to this country? He had only endeavoured that Costa Cabral should be excluded while party feeling ran high, and until the Cortes should have entered upon their functions. It never was, it never could have been, the intention to exclude for ever Costa Cabral, or any other individual, from a return to power in Portugal. The case of Spain was precisely similar to that of Portugal, and was defensible on the same grounds; and, although General Narvaez was in power, he could not see in that fact any defeat of the policy of England, for the Constitution was in force and strictly observed. The manner and tone of his (Lord Palmerston's) despatches and conduct were severely criticised; but he would take the liberty of contrasting his despatch which had been condemned with one from Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Minister of a mild and non-interfering Government. [The noble Lord read a despatch from Lord Aberdeen to Sir Edmund Lyons, dated December, 1845, lecturing the Greek Government in the most unmeasured terms for the dismissal of Gen. Church and the appointment of Gen. Grivas. This despatch he compared with his own to Sir H. Bulwer when in Spain, and appealed to the House to say in which of them the tone was the least offensive.] With respect to the note to the Spanish Government, regretting that, as Sir H. Bulwer was in America, he could not be sent again to Spain, which the right hon. Baronet so strongly condemned as a deliberate insult to that country, he had only to say that that note, as well as the one from the Spanish Minister, had been previously submitted to, and agreed upon by, both Governments. He was unwilling to re-open the question of the Spanish marriages, but, as it formed a count in the indictment against him, he felt bound to say that he understood from the noble Lord whom he succeeded, and from what subsequently transpired, that that promises had been broken—not by Ministers, but by higher personages—in reference to those marriages. Referring to the charge of having pursued M. Guizot to his fall, Lord Palmer-



ston utterly repudiated it; remarking, that, if the French nation thought for a moment that any knot of foreign conspirators sought the destruction of their Minister, and that these conspirators found coadjutors in their own land, they would scorn the leaguers, and would cling to the Minister against whom such intrigues should be directed. The noble Lord next proceeded to reply to the charges made by Sir James Graham with respect to the interference in the affairs of Switzerland and Italy, to which latter country Lord Minto was indirectly invited by the Pope to aid in the administrative reforms which he was then endeavouring to carry out in Rome, and from thence he was subsequently sent for to Naples, and requested to interfere to settle the affairs of Sicily; and yet all this was called an uncalculated interference. He denied that the policy pursued by the Government had a tendency to excite revolutions; but it was the easiest way to run down an opponent who was an advocate for prudent concession, to describe him as a revolutionist. He justified the British fleet to the Dardanelles, which he utterly denied could be considered as a threat against Russia or Austria. It was only a measure of support to the Porte, should it be attacked for not surrendering the Hungarian refugees. With respect to the fleet entering the Dardanelles, and the charge that it had been said that it entered in consequence of stress of weather, he had to explain that the fleet first entered an outer bay and anchored, upon which the Government of the Porte intimated that if bad weather should arise, safer anchorage would be found in the inner bay. For some days Sir William Parker remained in the outer bay, but the weather becoming threatening, he had availed himself of the permission to remove to a safer anchorage. In conclusion, the noble Lord contended that the principles of their foreign policy were sanctioned by the great mass of the people, and that nothing had been done to deprive them of the confidence of that people; and he fearlessly challenged the decision of this political, commercial, and constitutional country on the whole line of his policy.

[The noble Foreign Secretary's speech, which took nearly five hours in the delivery, was received by the House with the utmost favour, and the conclusion was cheered in the most vehement manner.]

On the motion of Sir J. WALSH, the debate was adjourned.

The House shortly afterwards rose, at half-past two o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Sir H. HALFORD withdrew the County Rates Bill for the present session, after a discussion.

The Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. AGLIOSBY moved the second reading of the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed it, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a debate, the House divided—

For the second reading .. .. . 103

Against it .. .. . 84

Majority for the bill .. .. . 19

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the second reading of the Accidents on Railways Bill, the object of which was to make railway companies liable for accidents caused by the acts of their servants.

Mr. ELLIS objected to the bill, as a piece of partial and unnecessary legislation, founded on a single case that had occurred on the Midland line. The hon. member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ADDERLEY, Colonel SIBTHORP, and Mr. SPOONER supported.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Mr. RICARDO opposed the bill.

The House divided—

For the second reading .. .. . 53

Against it .. .. . 108

Majority against the bill .. .. . 55

The bill was thrown out.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Earl TALBOT presented a petition from Kensington against the erection in Hyde Park of the building for the Exposition of 1851.

Lord BROUGHAM complained of the unsightly brick building erected in the open space near St. Margaret's Church, which he hoped was only for a temporary purpose, but in finding fault with this they were straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, while they were authorising the erection of a huge brick building in Hyde Park. He should either to-morrow or Tuesday give notice of his intention to draw the attention of their Lordships to this subject.

The Irish Franchise Bill was postponed to Monday next.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY (IRELAND).

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, having presented petitions from the Lord Mayor, corporation, and trades of Dublin against the proposed abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant, proceeded to move the following resolutions:—1. That to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant is contrary to the expectations held out by the statesmen who carried the legislative union between the two countries, and who declared that, though her Parliament was removed, Ireland should retain her Court.

2. That if ever a period were inauspicious for any great change in the accustomed executive of Ireland, it is at a time when three years of famine have reduced her to the utmost verge of despair; when large numbers of the resident proprietors are ruined; when the burden of new poor-laws is in operation; when the forced sales of estates is carrying on; when a rebellion has been only recently suppressed; when agitations of land questions excite to violence and illegal proceedings; and when the great controversy of Free-Trade and Protection convulses the agricultural interests of the country.

3. That considering Dublin is one of the handsomest cities in Europe, and justly the pride of all Irishmen, with a population of 300,000, a trade improving between 1833 and 1848 from 600 to 980,000, and a navigation augmenting from 1843 to 1848 by 92,803 registered tons; that it is the head quarters of a large army, with law courts presided over by twelve judges, a high court of equity administered by a Lord Chancellor, a college of heralds, an opulent university, and an archiepiscopal see, abounding itself in scientific, literary, and charitable institutions; and considering that it differs from Edinburgh by being separated from the Imperial metropolis by a boisterous Channel, while it possesses a Privy Council prepared to take all steps which a public exigency may require, it appears that Dublin is a capital competent to give the civil and military direction which a crisis may require—a crisis which, notwithstanding the increased facilities of communication, may demand instant and local interposition, and which the office of Lord-Lieutenant, now existing for upwards of half a century, has hitherto been found able successfully to cope with and control.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said that he would not then press the resolutions, and they were accordingly withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—THE PROPOSED ERECTION IN HYDE-PARK.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice of a motion for Monday next with respect to the right of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to erect a building in Hyde-park for the Exhibition of 1851.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury when the intended Exhibition of 1851 would close; also whether it was not advisable that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should re-consider their determination to erect the building in Hyde Park; and whether, in the event of the amount raised, or to be raised, by voluntary subscription being insufficient, it was in the contemplation of her Majesty's Ministers to ask Parliament, either this year or next, for a grant of public money to defray the expenditure which would be incurred. ("Hear, hear," and cheers from the Protectionist benches.)

BRITISH CLAIMS ON THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. B. COCHRANE, seeing the noble Lord at the head of the Government in his place, wished to ask him whether any correspondence had passed between her Majesty's Government and the King of the Two Sicilies (not the King of Naples) on the subject of some extravagant and absurd demands made by British merchants in Messina.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that communications had passed between the two Governments; but, as the last despatch intimated that the matter in dispute had been referred to arbitration, the time had not arrived when the papers could be laid on the table.

Mr. B. COCHRANE asked, if any threat had been held out to the King that the British fleet would be sent to Naples?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, no such threat whatever had been held out, but he must decline answering any more questions on the subject, as the communications were going on with a friendly Government upon claims that now appeared to be fair and just, and these questions would only have the effect of impeding their recovery. (Cheers.)

GREECE.—FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Sir JOHN WALSH, who condemned the Foreign policy of the present Government, and declared his intention to vote against Mr. Roebuck's motion.

The discussion was continued by Sir H. VERNEY, who supported the Government; and by Sir R. INGLIS, the Marquis of GRANBY, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and Mr. GLADSTONE, all of whom condemned Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, while Mr. A. S. ADAIR and Sir G. GREY defended it.

Mr. DRUMMOND also condemned the foreign policy of Ministers; and, on the motion of Mr. COCKBURN, the debate was again adjourned.

The House rose at a quarter past two o'clock.

INTEREST PAID TO SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total amount of loss of interest sustained by the public on account of excess of interest paid to trustees of savings-banks by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt above that received by them from the 20th of November, 1844, to the 20th November, 1849, was £222,905; and on account of friendly societies, £105,193. The calculation includes Ireland and Scotland.

Jenny Lind recently gave six concerts at Stockholm, in aid of the pension fund for the wives and orphans of the performers of the Theatre Royal of that city. The clear profits amounted to upwards of 60,000*l*.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMERICUS is thanked for his polite attention, but the diagram forwarded is obviously imperfect. YAKKEE DOO—A true bill, unquestionably, as you will see by our solution. E. B.—For the etymology and application of the word "Gambit," see the "Chess-Players Hand-book," page 24.

W. N.—Will "W. N." explain to us the nature of the answer he requires. R. W. F.—Under consideration.

T. H. G.—You must address the author of the work in question through his publisher J. B. T. Frederickson, New Brunswick. It shall be re-examined.

ALPHA, Langport.—Next week, if we have room.

CACUS.—The key move of Enigma 569 is—1. R to K 5th. Of 581 is—1. Q to B 7th (ch). Of 583 is—1. P to Q Kt 3d. And of 584 is—1. R to Q B 8th.

MAHOUT.—The key to Enigma 571 is—1. R to K R 5th; 2. P to K R 4th, &c.

AN ADMIRING SUBSCRIBER.—See the notice above to "Cecilia."

CALEB.—The Match between Messrs Mongredien and G. Medley has terminated in the latter winning seven, the former four, and four games being drawn.

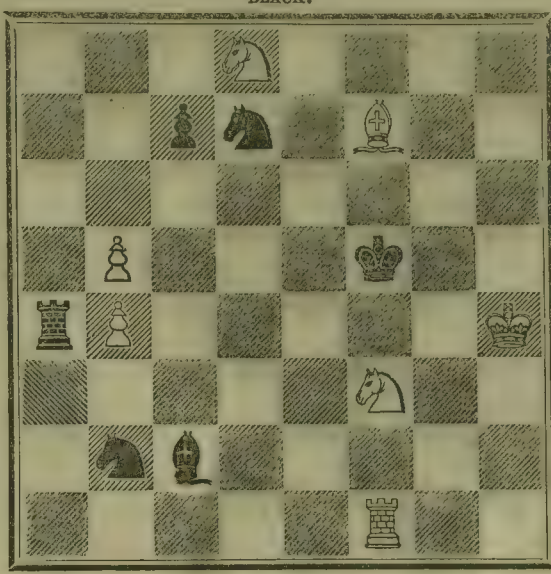
SOLUTIONS by P. of Chudleigh; R. V. DEREON, M. P. MARCUS, F. R. S. W. B. OTHO, H. S. MARY, J. C. DE FIELD, H. S. LIVERPOOL; J. PIERCE, SAUL, ST. EDMUND, J. A. W. RENT, HERMES, OLEGA, R. S. G. R. E. BOMBARDE, W. S. T. JUVENIS, CHARLES, BELLAIR, AGNES, J. E. C. M. B. R. J. G. S. D. W. A. JOURNEYMAN CURRIER, BRUTUS, F. G. R. AMERICUS, TRIN COLL CAM, G. Y. H. C. P. Cheltenham; G. M. DUDLEY, DICKY BIRD, J. B. J. G. R. Chatham; AMATEUR, MARY S. SIR G. S. F. S. G. F. H. VALLEYFIELD, R. V. G. M. G. A. DEPEE, W. A. W. C. T. DISCIPLINE, D. N. CECUS, R. H. T. B. J. B. Worcester; E. H. G. H. M. W. R. J. T. J. B. D. J. A. Q. W. N. J. H. B. C. B. W. Paris, are correct. All others are defective.

\*\*\* Many communications must still remain unanswered until the next Number.

##### PROBLEM No. 336.

Composed and presented by a player, E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

#### CHESS MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BERLIN AND POTSDAM.

In February, 1849, a Chess-Club was founded in Potsdam, under the auspices of Herr Grenlich, a former member of the Berlin Club. At the first anniversary meeting of the Potsdam Club, this year, the young society took the bold resolution to challenge the parent Club at Berlin; and a Match by Correspondence has accordingly been arranged. The contest is to consist of two games; of which, however, the first is to be finished before the other is begun. The following are the opening moves. It will be seen that Berlin, having to begin, has adopted the variation of the Scotch Gambit, which was introduced by Mr. Horwitz some time ago (a).

WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).	WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Q to K B 4th (b)	Kt takes Q B P (ch)
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	9. K to Q sq	Q takes Q
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	10. Q B takes Q	P to Q 3d
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th	11. K takes Kt	K takes Kt
5. K Kt to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q B 4th	12. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to K 3d j
6. Q to K B 3d	Kt to Q 5th	13. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B sq
7. Kt takes Q B P (ch)	K to Q sq		Berlin to play.

(a) Mr. Horwitz, who had only examined the most obvious consequences of the move he suggested, subsequently abandoned the variation as untenable; but it was taken up afterwards by Mr. Staunton, and shown to be perfectly sound, and a most important feature in this celebrated Gambit. See the "Chess-Players Hand-book," pp. 170-173.

(b) It was by this move, which had been entirely overlooked by all who had practised and written upon the variation, that the "Handbook" established the validity of this peculiar attack.

##### CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following games between the well-known author on Chess, Major C. F. de Jaenisch and another amateur of St. Petersburg, have been kindly forwarded to us by the former for publication.

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Major J.).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Major J.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 3d	27. P to Q Kt 3rd (e)	K R to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. R to K B sq	B to K 4th
4. Q takes P	Q Kt to B 3d	29. Q to her 2d	P to K R 4th
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d	30. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes K R P
6. Q to her sq	K Kt to B 3d	31. Kt to K B 3d	B to K B 5th (dis ch)
7. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to K 4th		
8. K B to K 2d	Q B to his 3d	32. Kt takes Q	B takes Q
9. B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	33. Kt takes K Kt P	P takes P
10. B takes Kt	B takes B	34. Kt to K 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
11. K Kt to Q 4th	Castles	35. P takes R	R to K sq
12. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3d	36. R to K Kt sq	R takes P
13. P to K B 4th	Q to K 2d	37. R takes P (ch)	K to B sq
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	38. R to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
15. B to Q 3d	Q R to Q Kt sq	39. P to Q R 4th	R to K 3d
16. Q R to Q Kt sq	B checks	40. K to Kt 2d	R to K B 3d
17. K to R sq	Q to K B 3d	41. R to K R 5th	K to his 2d
18. P to K 5th (a)	P takes P	42. R to K B 5th	R takes R
19. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d	43. B takes R	K to B 3d
20. P to K B 5th	Kt to K B 5th	44. B to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
21. P to K B 6th (b)	Q to her 2d (c)	45. K to B 3d	K to his 4th
22. R takes Kt (d)	P takes R	46. B to Q 3d	P to K B 4th
23. Q to K R 5th	Q to her 4th	47. B to Q R 6th	K to Q 5th
24. Q to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3d	48. B to Q 3d	P to K B 5th
25. Q takes K B P	Q to K R 4th		

And after several more moves, the game was declared drawn.

(a) By the sacrifice of this Pawn he is enabled to bring his Kt into effective co-operation with the other forces immediately.

(b) All this good chess.

(c) Taking Pawn with Pawn would have been highly dangerous.

(d) This is better, we believe, than the more obvious course of taking the K Kt Pawn.

(e) We should rather have driven back the Bishop with the Queen Bishop's Pawn.

##### BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Scotch Gambit.)

Of the opening in this game Major Jaenisch remarks that "it seems to require a more satisfactory analysis. The greatest English authority (see the "Chess-Players Hand-book," page 161) pronounces in favour of the attack. The greatest German authority (see an article by Von der Laza in the *Berliner Schachzeitung*, 1848, page 79) holds a contrary opinion. In the hope to decide this question, Messrs. Schumoff and Jaenisch have commenced a series of games at this opening, of which the following is one."

WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Von Jaenisch).	WHITE (Mr. Schumoff).	BLACK (Von Jaenisch).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to her 5th (ch)	R to K 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. P to K B 4th	K to Kt 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. P to K B 5th	R to K 4th (c)
5. K Kt to Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3d	16. P to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	17. P to K B 7th	K to Kt 2d
7. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	18. P takes Q, becoming a Kt (ch)	R takes Kt
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d	19. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq
9. Q takes B	P to Q 3d (a)		
10. Q to K Kt 5th	R to K sq	20. B Mates	
11. Castles	R takes P (b)		

(a) Since the present game was played, Mr. Schumoff has hit upon a remarkably ingenious mode of carrying on the defence from this point, the variations on which form the subject of an article we have been favoured with by him and Major Jaenisch. Mr. Schumoff's discovery consists in the playing the *Q's Pawn* to Q 4th, instead of to Q 3d at this moment, and we regret extremely that our limits forbid our giving the copious and interesting analysis by which great writers seek to prove the correctness of their novel defence. The whole of it, however, will be found in the July Number of the *Chess-Players Chronicle*, to which periodical we must be content to refer those readers who are desirous of going fully into the subject.

(b) This was an error.

(c) Fatal.

#### THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Town Hall, Oxford, was numerous filled on Monday evening by members of the Institute and of the University and others, of whom, as usual, a large proportion were ladies. The entertainments were the inspection of a vast number of beautiful prints, drawings, and models, and music. The latter was afforded, except in one instance, by members of the University, under the skilful direction of Charles W. Corie, Esq., of Christ Church. The exception was a beautiful piano-forte solo, played by Mrs. Reinagle, a professional lady, who, on this occasion, most kindly volunteered her aid. The rest of the music consisted of selections from the works of the great masters of vocal composition of the Elizabethan age. The whole was extremely well executed, and appeared to afford very general satisfaction.

Refreshments were provided in the Council Chamber, and two very beautiful antique chalices were handed round, filled with cider "cups," one of which was the coronation-cup of Charles II. The noble President, the Marquis of Northampton, and the Vice-Chancellor were present, besides several of the heads of houses. The Town-Hall was most tastefully decorated with a large number of pictures and prints, chiefly, we believe, the property of one of the most zealous members of the local committee, Mr. R. J. Spiers.

On Tuesday morning, a meeting of the architectural section was held. The Principal of Brasenose read a paper by Dr. Whewell, on the Gothic architecture of the Continent; and the Rev. Edward Hill, one by A. Millward, Esq., on some of the peculiarities of Continental churches, as to their form and arrangement. Both papers were replete with interest, and the former of the two could be the work of none but a master of his. About sixty were present, including the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor and the indefatigable president.

The concluding general meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, the president in the chair. The proceedings, which commenced at half-past twelve and lasted till half-past two, were begun by the reading of the report by Mr. Tucker, one of the secretaries. The tenor of the report was entirely congratulatory.

The report, and all the propositions made in the course of the meeting, were unanimously adopted. The first of these was the election of new members to serve on the committee.

Invitations were read to the Institute to hold meetings either next year, or soon, in Newcastle, Lichfield (the mention of which place was received with considerable applause), Northampton, Chichester, and St. Albans. The committee, however, suggested for next year Bristol; and this proposition was warmly seconded by Mr. Britton, who especially requested the Institute to bear in mind how great an impulse would be given to the restoration of the cathedral of that city, now going on, should they determine on visiting it. It was, therefore, resolved that Bristol should be the place; but a visit, and, if possible, a congress of the various county archaeological and kindred societies, at St. Albans, was settled should be held some time between this and the next annual meeting. Thanks were voted by acclamation to those other places from which invitations had been received, and a hope expressed that the Institute might before long find itself able to visit each of them.

Various resolutions expressing thanks were then proposed, and in every case unanimously adopted.

#### THE GORHAM CASE.

The clergy of Arundel, Montgomeryshire, having presented a memorial to the Bishop of Bangor, stating that the decision in the Gorham case has given a latitude of interpretation whereby "the Articles may be construed to mean anything or nothing," and expressing a wish that the right rev. prelate would, with his brother prelates, take measures to remedy such an anomalous state of things; the Bishop replied, on June 10th, and admitted the necessity of applying some remedy to the evil. He also expressed his regret that "the distinguished members of the legal profession who decided the case had not confined themselves to reasons of policy and expediency, and had entangled themselves with questions of doctrine—shoring up their decision by theological arguments that will not bear investigation." The Right Rev. Prelate believes, however, that the importance of the judgment has been overrated; that it applies only to the particular case, and can have no authority over the doctrines of the Church. "The clergy will still hold and teach the same doctrine, as heretofore, on spiritual regeneration by baptism."

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### OXFORD.

A convocation was held on Monday at two o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law on the Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton, F.R.S., the president of the Archæological Institute, and on the well-known American historian Prescott. Great numbers of visitors, especially ladies, were present in the theatre, and the candidates were greeted by the assembly with great enthusiasm. They were presented by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, Dr. Phillimore, who, in a few phrases of Latin, set forth the claims which these distinguished personages had for honour in the University of Oxford. The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Plumtree, conferred the degree in person; and almost all the heads of houses who still remain in Oxford were seated with him on the Doctor's bench.

INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—The Very Rev. Richard Dawes, A.M., Rector of King's Somborne, Hampshire, was duly installed with customary form in the cathedral church on Tuesday morning. There was a fashionable congregation to witness the ceremonial.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Very Rev. Henry Parr Hamilton, to the Deanery of Salisbury. The Rev. Ralph Sadleir, to be Sub-Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin. The Rev. Charles Colson, Vicar of Great Harwood, Essex, to the Deanery Rural of Buntingford, in the diocese of Rochester. The Rev. John Downall, Vicar of Okehampton, Devon, to be Dean-Rural of Okehampton, in the diocese of Exeter. The Rev. J. Hutchinson to the Canon Residency and Precentorship of Lichfield Cathedral. The Rev. James Garvey, to the Rectory of Ashby-cum-Fenby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The Rev. William Layng, to the Rectory of Creton, Lincolnshire. The Rev. John Burrell Hayley, to the Rectory of Brightling, Sussex. The Rev. John Ward, to the Rectory of Wath, Yorkshire.

VACANCIES.—Newton-Kyme R., county and archdiocese of York, value £292, with residence; put, T. L. Fairfax, Esq.; Rev. E. Duncombe, prom. Dunstead-Hellon V., Essex and Cambridgeshire, dio. Rochester; value £174, with residence; put, Trinity College, Cambridge; Rev. J. Hodgson, dec. Mastership (Head) of Pynsent's Grammar School, Chudleigh, Devon; salary £20, with residence; testimonials before May 15; Rev. E. C. Collins, resigned.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. W. Turner, late master of the grammar-school at Uppingham, from the pupils; the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, first incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Redcar, Yorkshire, by his parishioners, in grateful remembrance of his faithful services and unchanging attachment to his flock during a period of twenty-three years; the Rev. Thomas Gifford Galloway, from the inhabitants of Malvern; the Rev. William Bewshaw, Curate of Astbury, from the patron, rector, and parishioners, a salver, and a purse containing 300 sovereigns, as an acknowledgment of faithful services rendered in that parish for seventeen years.

JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday night, in Bloomsbury Chapel; the Rev. W. Brock acting as chairman. After a short address from the rev. gentleman, the secretary read the report, which stated that, during the last year, the contributions from the juvenile auxiliaries had been larger than formerly; the increase had arisen partly from the formation of new auxiliaries, and partly from some schools having adopted the plan of subscribing one farthing per week, and the teachers one penny. In addition to the regular contributions, nearly £70 has been raised during the winter by the delivery of lectures, illustrated by the dissolving views. From the reports transmitted home by the missionaries, it appears that the society's operations are most extended in India, in which country there are 36 missionaries and assistant pastors, 72 native preachers; 45 day-schools, containing 2379 boys and girls; and 14 Sunday-schools, with 320 scholars. In Ceylon, the West Indies, Africa, and other parts, the objects of the society are also being carried out with more or less of success. Several rev. gentlemen then addressed the meeting.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN

##### THE MARTYR, WESTMINSTER.

On Monday, the festival of St. John the Baptist, the new Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, situate in Rochester-row, Tothill-fields, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, with great solemnity.

Our readers will recollect that this st





INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, ROCHESTER-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

long by 21 feet wide; north and south aisles of the same length, and 12 feet wide; and a chancel, 43 feet in depth by 21 feet wide. The height from the floor of the nave to the ridge of the roof is 54 feet; that of the chancel 40 feet, and that of the side walls of the aisles 20 feet. The tower, situate at the north-east angle of the nave, opens into the chancel by a deeply-recessed and moulded archway, within which stands the organ, the front presenting a screen of diapered pipes. The chancel has a polygonal ceiling, divided into panels; the ribs are

enriched by beautifully carved and emblazoned bosses, bearing various Christian emblems, and the panels are coloured ultra-marine and powdered with stars in gold. The whole canopy springs from a richly foliated string-course. The walls are decorated with Scripture texts, having enriched initial letters; and the reredos is composed of rich diapering, picked out in gold and colour. The altar-table is covered by a superb altar-cloth, presented by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The carpet within the Sanctuary is of extreme beauty, and has been worked by numerous ladies of distinction, friends of Miss Coutts; amongst whom we may mention Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland, the Marchioness of Ely, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Miss Vernon, Miss Vernon Harcourt, Mrs. Pullen, Lady Loftus Otway, Mrs. E. Majoribanks, the Misses Majoribanks, the Hon. Miss Sidney, Mrs. Jones, Miss Watson, Mrs. Brown, and the infant granddaughter of the Duke of Wellington. The ground is purple, and divided into squares, alternately filled with *fleurs de lis* and roses and armorial bearings. In the centre are Miss Coutts's arms, supported by the arms of the sees of Canterbury and London, the city of Westminster, and of the deanery. At the angles are the arms of the late Sir Francis Burdett, the Goldsmith's Company; and those of Adelaide and Cape Town, endowed by Miss Coutts. The sedilia are lined with richly embroidered velvet. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, and fitted up with stalls on each side; the westernmost stall on the south side being advanced a little more towards the centre as a reading desk. The lessons are read from a lectern. The organ has been built by Mr. Hill: it is a powerful and beautiful instrument, and cost eight hundred guineas. Over the chancel arch in the nave, the words "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will towards men," are beautifully emblazoned in colours. The nave roof is of oak, and is divided by arched trusses and inter-ties, the arch principals resting upon stone capitals and triple shafts, elaborately carved. The arcade is deeply moulded, and each capital of the clustered shafts has different foliage. The aisle roofs are more enriched than the main roof, but are similarly divided by ornamented trusses, and form arches in their design, the spandrels being filled with geometrical tracery. The pulpit is of Caen stone: the base is plain, supporting a highly enriched corbelled front, and the sides finish in spandrels, filled in by tracery-work. The pulpit is approached through a door in one of the tower buttresses, which contributes to the picturesque effect. The font, at the west end of the Church, is rich in design, and the bowl is ornamented by panels containing Scriptural subjects. The "St. Stephen" window and the west window are by Wailes, of Newcastle; the remaining glass has been executed by Messrs. Powell most successfully in their stamped quarries. The architectural sculpture is by Mr. White. The beautiful decorations of the chancel ceiling, reredos, and the texts over the chancel arch are the work of Mr. Hudson and Mr. West. Provision is made for a most complete system of warming and ventilating the Church, as well as the adjoining school and masters' residences. Mr. Ferrey, of Charing-cross, is the architect, to whom the merit of having designed this beautiful Church belongs; and Messrs. Rigby, of Holywell-street, are the contractors.

The Church was quite full on Monday morning, a few minutes after the doors were opened. The 600 free seats were chiefly occupied by elegantly-dressed ladies, among whom we remarked the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Kildare, Lady Augusta Gordon, the Countess Grey, Viscountess Dungannon and Miss D'Arcy Irvine, Lady Seymour and the Ladies St. Maur, Lady Antrobus, &c. The Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Castlereagh, Sir William Ross, and M. Costa were among the gentlemen present. Miss Coutts occupied a seat near the altar. Among the dignitaries of the Church present, we observed the Dean of St. Paul's, the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; the Rev. Temple Frere, the Rev. Mr. Repton, the Rev. Evan Nepean, the Rev. W. Tennant, incumbent of the new Church; and the Rev. Richard Hooper, his curate; with many other clergymen of the district. There were also present the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dr. Jelf, the Rev. T. Cooke, G. Ellice, W. Bennett, &c.

The Bishop of London arrived at eleven o'clock accompanied by his son

and chaplain, the Rev. F. Blomfield; and was received by the Rev. Canon Jennings and the Rev. Canon Cureton, with others of the parochial clergy.

The usual preliminary formularies having been gone through, the Bishop of London took his seat at the right of the altar. Miss Coutts was here led forward by Lord John Thynne, the Sub-dean of Westminster; and the Rev. John Jennings, Prebendary of Westminster for the purpose of delivering to the Bishop the deed of conveyance, which Miss Coutts did in a very graceful manner, after which she returned to her seat. The ceremonial was then proceeded with in a very impressive manner. The musical service was chanted by a full choir of professionals, including Messrs. Gray, Barnby, Hobbs, Benson, Machin, W. Barnby, Coward, and Cummings, assisted by the young gentlemen of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, and the Temple Church. Mr. Turle presided at the organ, and was assisted by Mr. Hopkins, organist of the Temple Church.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who selected his text from the First Epistle of St. Peter, chap. iv. verse 11, "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God; if any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth; that God in all things may be glorified, through Jesus Christ, to whom be praise and glory, for ever and ever. Amen." The right rev. prelate made a most eloquent appeal touchingly appropriate to the interesting occasion. After the offertory had been read, a handsome collection was made at the doors.

The Bishop of London, with Miss Coutts and several of her private friends, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Carlisle, &c., retired, after the service, to the Infant School-room, where a very handsome *déjeuner* was served to a party of nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen.

The workmen employed on the building, as well as the children in the schools, and many of the poorer inhabitants of the district, were also regaled during the afternoon with good substantial fare, in a *marquée* within the grounds of the Church. The Bishop of London made a most suitable address to the workmen; and Mr. Ferrey also addressed them, in proposing the health of Miss Burdett Coutts.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Church a few days since, and expressed himself in very warm terms of admiration of its beauties. The Prince also walked through the Schools, and expressed himself much pleased with the method of instruction adopted, and the proficiency of some of the pupils.

Miss Coutts has presented the Rev. Mr. Tennant, the clergyman, with a handsome silver inkstand from the children and teachers of the schools, as a tribute of their affection and regard for him.

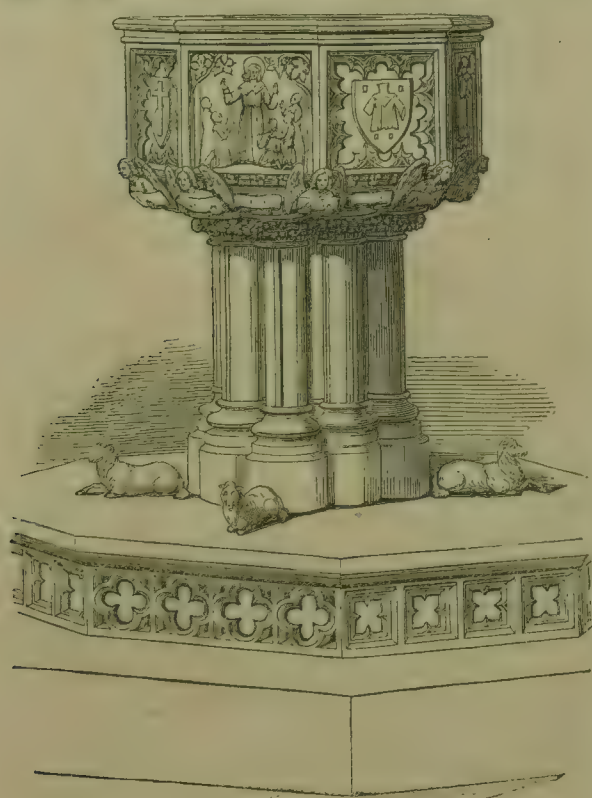
The Church, we should add, has seats for from 850 to 900 persons; and on the day of consecration there were nearly 1500 present. The beautiful decoration of the chancel, roof, and walls has been the work of Mr. Hudson and Mr. West. The elaborate scroll iron-work, and the Corona and other metal-work, has been wrought by Mr. Potter, of Southmolton-street. The lectern and Bishop's chair were made by Mr. Morant, of Bow-street.

The Communion-plate is of exquisite workmanship, manufactured by Messrs. Catchpole and Son, of Conduit-street. It is a gift to the Church by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, friends of Miss Burdett Coutts.

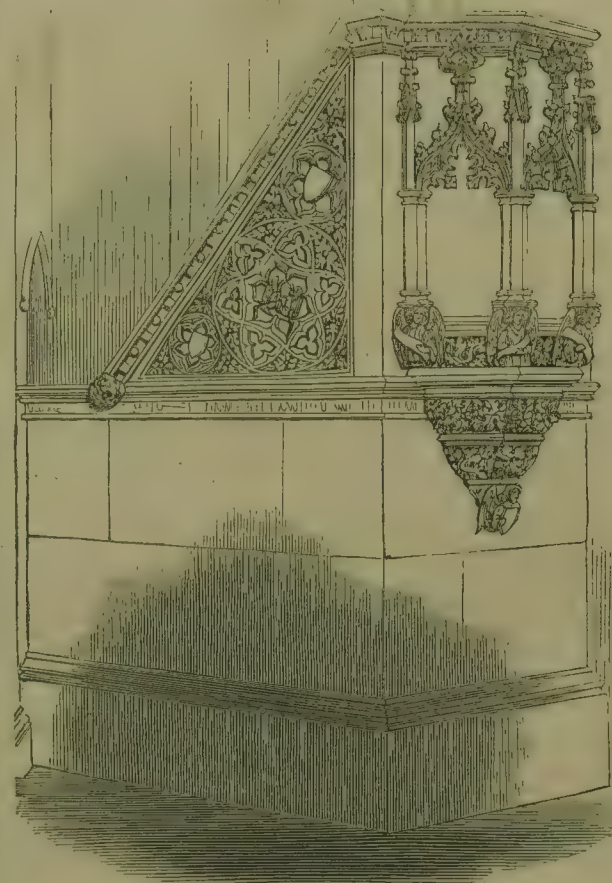
The tower is extremely solid and massive, and contains a peal of eight bells, by Miers. Provision is made for the most complete system of warming and ventilating the Church as well as the adjoining schools and masters' residences.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS

In addition to a general view of the interior of this magnificent Church, we have engraved the Pulpit and Font; the latter having most conspicuous, among the Scriptural subjects sculptured on the panels, the Baptism of our Saviour, Christ blessing little Children, and the Resurrection.



THE FONT



THE PULPIT.





THE LANDORE VIADUCT, NEAR SWANSEA.

## OPENING OF THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

This new line of railway was opened with great ceremony on the 18th inst., a day celebrated in the military history of our country, but of late years judiciously selected for the consummation of many magnificent labours of peace. Before noticing the above inauguration, we shall briefly describe the new line, from the *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald*:—

The South Wales Railway is intended to effect a direct communication with the Great Western line at Gloucester. The line, however, commences near Hagloe, about twelve miles from Gloucester, from which point the communication with Gloucester is by the Forest of Dean Railway. From Hagloe, the line runs on the western side of the Severn till within about three miles from Chepstow, where it directs its course inland; and on its arrival at Chepstow crosses the river Wye over a bridge, now in course of erection. After leaving Chepstow, the line diverges from the coast, passing by Magor and Bishopston, over the moors, which it crosses in the direction of Newport, and passes over the river by means of a wooden bridge, then through a tunnel about half a mile in length. From Newport, the South Wales again pursues its westerly course, in the vicinity of the coast, and arrives at Cardiff. Immediately on leaving Cardiff, the Taff is crossed by a bridge of wood. The line, leaving the coast, then passes towards the ancient city of Llandaff, from which place it takes a north-westerly direction to-

wards Llantrissant, keeping, however, a short distance to the south of that borough. By adopting this route, the railway communicates with one of the richest mineral districts in the South Wales coal basin. From a point near Llanharan, the line takes a south-westerly direction, passing near Bridgend, Pyle, and regaining the coast at Lower Kenfig, whence it follows its direction through Aberavon to Briton-ferry. At this point the South Wales again leaves the coast, and, taking a north-westerly direction, arrives at Neath, where, the river being crossed by a wooden bridge, the line commences a steep ascent on arches till it arrives on the high ground a little above Skewen-hill, passing at the base of Drymma mountain. From this point it pursues a westerly direction through Llanhamlet, passing a deep cutting which goes through the highest part of the hill which separates the Swansea from the Neath Valley. From the point at which the line emerges from the cutting, it begins to descend the hill into the Swansea Valley, and, passing over the marsh near the Tawe, arrives at the splendid viaduct over the river, which is the subject of one of our Engravings; it then enters, by means of a line originally intended to be a branch line, into the town of Swansea, which is, for the present, the western terminus of the railway.

From Swansea westward the works have been only partially completed. Chepstow was the starting-point for the ceremony of the 18th. Here an address was presented to the directors, who, shortly after, left in a train for Swansea.

The demonstration was general throughout the line, extending for a distance

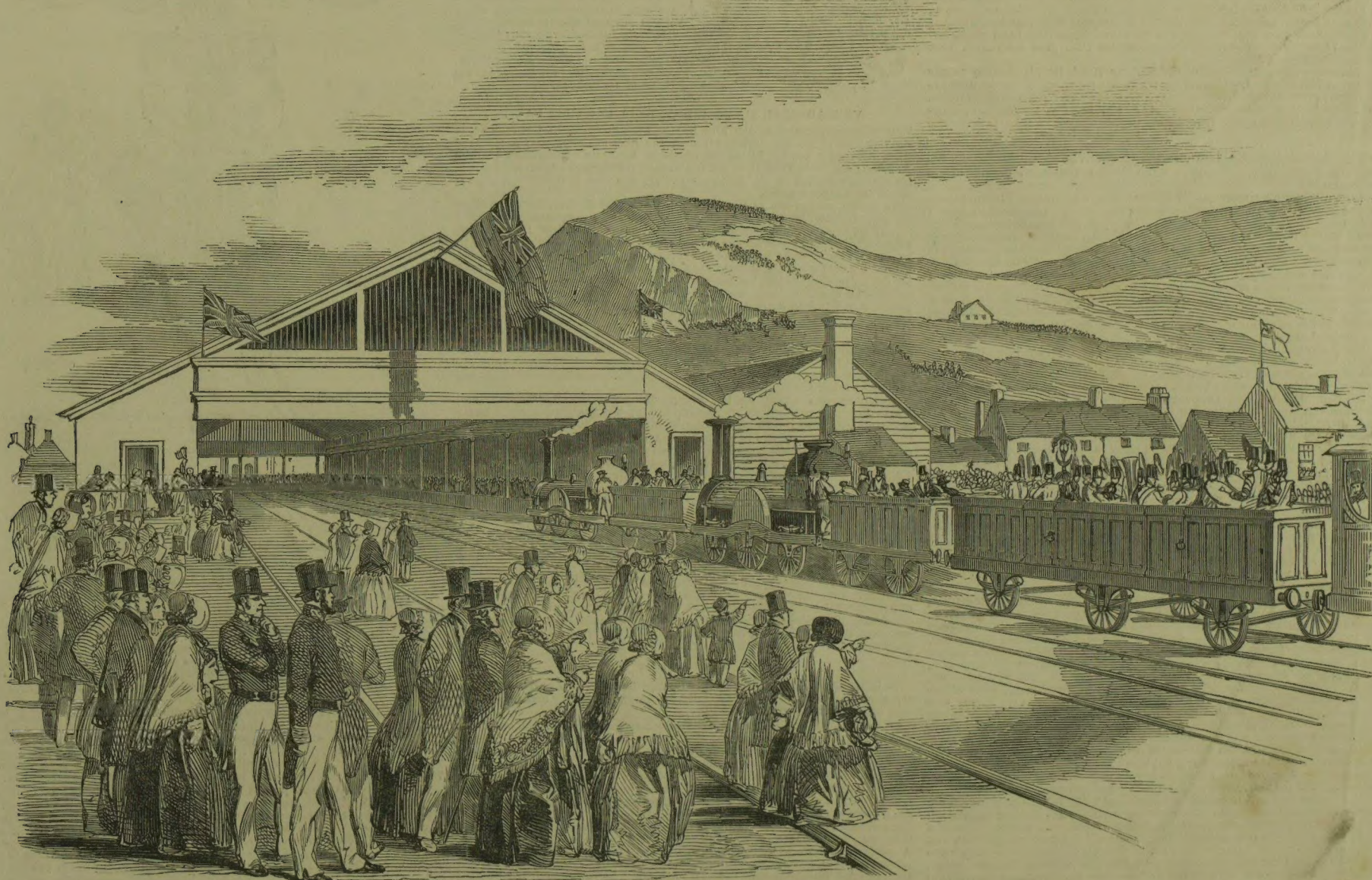
of 75 miles: banners floated from every available position; the ships in the several ports of Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Port Talbot, Neath, and Swansea were gallily decked out; and at every station wreaths of flowers and evergreens and triumphal arches abounded.

The journey downwards occupied four hours, in consequence of the numerous addresses of congratulation presented to the directors by the local authorities. In every corporate town, the utmost hospitality on the part of the authorities and the inhabitants marked the proceedings of the day.

The train stopped at all the stations, of which there are eight, between Chepstow and Swansea, besides the termini.

The arrival at Swansea took place a little after one o'clock, the engine having made the trip from Cardiff to Swansea, including stoppages, in two hours and a half. The engines, which were guided by Mr. Gooch and Mr. Martley, were studded with banners, and gallily dressed with evergreens, and came in in splendid style, amidst the inspiring strains of the military band. The terminus likewise, although not quite complete, was tastefully prepared for the occasion, the interior and exterior being interspersed with a profusion of banners.

At Swansea, as early as six o'clock, the old bells rang merrily; the Royal Institution, the New Town-hall, the Assembly-rooms, the Church tower, the old Norman castle, and other public as well as private buildings, had the British ensign floating majestically from their tops—the shipping, too, were decked out in their best colours in honour of the auspicious event. The influx of strangers



THE TERMINUS, AT SWANSEA.



from the neighbouring towns was unprecedentedly large, and by eleven o'clock there could not be less than 20,000 people about the streets.

In addition to the vehicles that arrived from various parts of the Principality, upwards of 500 persons came by water in the *Talbot* steamer, from Port Talbot, Aberavon, Cwmavon, Maesteg, Margam, and the neighbourhood; and by the *Pearl* steamer from Milford, Tenby, and other places.

At a quarter past twelve, the procession was formed in front of the Assembly-Rooms. It consisted of the Mayor, members of the Town-Council, the officers of the Corporation, and a goodly number of the leading merchants and tradesmen of Swansea and other towns. They proceeded to the Terminus, where the train, as we have mentioned, arrived a little after one o'clock, by which time the scene had increased to the most imposing description. Not only the Graig, but the neighbouring hills for miles round were covered with spectators, who cheered most lustily. On the arrival of the train, the Directors were met by the Mayors of Swansea, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and a select number of gentlemen, inside the station. After the ceremony of introduction was over, Valentine Davis, Esq., the chief Magistrate of Carmarthen, presented a congratulatory address on behalf of the Corporation of Carmarthen.

Mr. Talbot, in reply, assured the worthy Mayor, that, although the South Wales directors had not now the means at their command to extend the line to Carmarthen, yet they hoped, next year, they would be able to bring it down to that town. The procession then re-formed, and, accompanied by the directors and visitors, returned to the Assembly-rooms, headed by the fine band of the 77th Regiment. For a portion of these details we are indebted to the *Cambrian* report.

The next point of attraction was the public breakfast. There could not have been less than 730 persons present; among others, the Mayor of Swansea, Mr. James Pool (in the chair), Lord James Stuart, Viscount Villiers, M.P.; Sir John Guest, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Talbot, M.P.; Mr. Vivian, M.P.; R. Fothergill, Esq., High-Sheriff of the county; Mr. J. P. Barlow (one of the directors), Mr. Saunders (secretary), and Mr. Brunel (chief engineer) of the Great Western Railway; Mr. Williams, secretary of the Vale of Neath Railway; Mr. Coffin, deputy-chairman of the Taff Vale Railway Company; Mr. Baker (chairman), Mr. Walker (director), and Mr. Nash (secretary), of the Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Company; the Mayors of Newport, Cowbridge, Neath, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, and Gloucester; the Portreeve of Llanelly, &c.

The *déjeuner* was very splendid. The Mayor, Christopher James, Esq., occupied the chair: he was supported on his right by C. K. M. Talbot, Esq.; and on his left by Viscount Villiers.

The customary loyal and national toasts having been drunk,

Mr. Talbot, in reply to the toast of "The Directors," said: When called upon on occasions of this kind, he had usually considered the compliment to be a one-sided one; but not so on the present occasion, for he thought he might say with truth that the directors of the South Wales Railway Company deserved well at their hands. (Cheers.) They had that day completed the first stage of their magnificent enterprise—an enterprise which had called into play all their patience, all their perseverance, and all the money—(hear, hear)—which could be commanded. He thought the people of that country were not such slow coaches as to be satisfied with stopping their line of railway at Swansea. Carmarthen-shire and Pembrokeshire must be brought together. The late Mr. O'Connell, in addressing his countrymen, used to make use of a favourite expression, "This is a great day for Ireland." He (Mr. Talbot) would paraphrase the sentence, and pronounce this "a great day for Wales." What he would enjoin upon his fellow-countrymen was, to travel, travel, travel. (Hear, hear.) After some further remarks, Mr. Talbot gave "The health of the Mayor of Swansea," and

The Mayor of Swansea replied.

On the health of the members for the Glamorganshire boroughs being given, Sir John Guest and Mr. Vivian replied. The latter dwelt on the advantages of railway communication, not only as tending to the comforts of the rich, but adding to the accommodation of the poor.

"The health of the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company" was proposed by Mr. Greenfell.

Mr. Barlow acknowledged the toast, and assured his hearers that he had always regarded the interests of the South Wales and Great Western Companies as identical.

"The health of Mr. Brunel, the engineer-in-chief," was next given as one who had "annihilated both time and space."

Mr. Brunel briefly replied; and other toasts followed; and at half-past six o'clock the party broke up, and proceeded to the station.

On its return to Chepstow, the special train arrived there after a quick journey of three hours (75 miles), including stoppages at eight stations. The same manifestations were repeated at each station, and everything passed off without the slightest accident. Every necessary precaution had been taken by the company's officers, and the whole affair was conducted most creditably.

In addition to the public breakfast, there were other festivities. A dinner was given to about 200 of the workmen; the theatre was opened; there was a fine display of fireworks; and a grand ball at the Assembly-Rooms.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved the Landore Viaduct, a mile and a half from Swansea—a magnificent wood structure—perhaps the most striking object on the line—which conducts the Railway over the river Tawe and the large section of flat or marsh lands which are adjacent to its banks. Commencing on the eastern side of the valley, at Llysnewydd, in the parish of Llansamlet, it terminates on the west at Landore, from which it takes its name.

The contract for this structure was undertaken by Mr. Hennek, of Bristol. The work was begun some time since, but the period of commencing active operations dates no further back than September last; its completion may be said to have been accomplished in the beginning of the present month (June).

The following are the dimensions of the viaduct:—Its extreme length is 1797 ft. 3 in. It consists of 37 spans or trusses. The span of the centre arch over the river is 102 ft. The height from high-water mark to under beam, 72 ft.; to top of rail, 76 ft. The total height, from the bed of the river to the top, is 100 ft. 9 in. In the construction of the viaduct, 2600 loads of wood, or 130,000 cubic feet, have been employed, 350 tons of cast and wrought iron, and 3000 cubic yards of stone-work. The weight of wood and iron-work, exclusive of rails, ballast, &c., is upwards of 3000 tons! Although the operation connected with the construction of the bridge exposed the various artificers employed upon it to great danger, the whole of this vast undertaking, in which hundreds of men have been engaged, has been completed with only three fatal accidents.

The Swansea Terminus, the subject of our second Engraving, has a passenger-garage 70 feet by 60 feet, covered with corrugated iron. The contractors were Messrs. Hughes and Jones.

We have to thank Mr. Fring, of the Railway Hotel, for his courtesy to our Artist. From this hotel, which adjoins the Bristol terminus, it may be useful to mention, first-rate four-horse coaches run in connexion with the Swansea trains, at reasonable fares, through Henbury, Anst, and Beachly, to Chepstow, a delightful ride through a most beautiful country.

The English engineer Fairbairn has just arrived at Stockholm, on his way to St. Petersburg, the Emperor wishing him to construct a tubular bridge in Russia.

**MILITARY MONUMENTS.**—Mr. Richardson, sculptor, of Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square, has just completed two military monuments, intended for erection in Madras Cathedral, to the memory of the late Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., K.C.H., who fell at the battle of Sobraon, 10th of February, 1846, and of the late Major Broadfoot, C.B., who was killed at Ferozshah, while acting as aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India. A private view was on Saturday afforded by Mr. Richardson to several officers of the British and Indian armies; and, amongst others, Lord Hardinge was pleased to express his approval of them. That to the celebrated "Dick" is the smaller of the two. The design represents a soldier in the garb of the 42nd Highlanders, fully attired in marching order dress, reclining against a marble pillar, supporting the head in a drooping attitude upon his firelock, while his left hand is placed below the spring. A rich Sikh shield and helmet rest against the feet of the soldier, whilst on a tablet to the left centre is a list of the general engagements in which the gallant officer took part, numbering in all fifteen, and including Waterloo and Sobraon, where he fell. On a lower plinth is a most appropriate inscription. Major-General Dick commanded the 42nd Highlanders at Waterloo, Sir Robert Macara, K.C.B., having fallen at Quatrebras. The monument has been raised by public subscription amongst the inhabitants of Madras. The monument to Major Broadfoot is of somewhat larger dimensions; it stands ten feet by eight, and represents the Major in effigy in full regimentals; a lion (the emblem of valour) is at the feet; a Madras sapper is represented standing at the head, and a Madras sepoy at the foot. Each stands with arms reversed, &c. in full position. The colours of the 34th Madras Light Infantry, with the crown, wreath, and motto, "Now or never," form an appropriate background. The monument is composed of pure statuary marble, weighing about a quarter of a ton. The inscription, which is of some length, details the many important services rendered by the deceased. To use the words of Lord Hardinge, "The Indian army did not contain a braver or a more efficient officer." The deceased was son of the Rev. Mr. Broadfoot, of London, and was the last of three brothers who fell on the plains of India. This monument is also the result of private subscription amongst the people of Madras.

**FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Tuesday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an accident of a most deplorable character, by which one person was killed, and several others severely injured, happened in one of the workshops formerly used by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, London-road, Southwark. From inquiries made, it appeared that, since the society have removed their establishment to Red Hill, a number of dwelling-houses have been erected on the ground. Mr. Hird, the builder, having retained one of the boys' workshops, some of his men occupied the building for French-polishing the fixtures used in the new premises. At the time before alluded to there were five or six men engaged at their work in this building, when all of a sudden the iron columns which supported the beams and roof were perceived by one of the men to bend forward. He immediately called to his fellow-workmen to make their escape; but before they could do so, the whole building fell with a crash. For the space of several minutes the volumes of dust which arose completely obscured the wreck from observation. The moment, however, that the dust had somewhat cleared away, several of the men were seen to be so firmly embedded in the rubbish and between the heavy beams, as to be unable to extricate themselves. All hands employed on the work were summoned to get the poor fellows out; and, after the lapse of a quarter of an hour, a man named Wilson, a French polisher, was got out, but life was quite extinct. Another man named Snow, a carpenter, who had gone to the shop to get some finished work out, was found under one of the heavy beams, and it took nearly half an hour to extricate him. The other men were got out in less time, but they were all more or less injured.

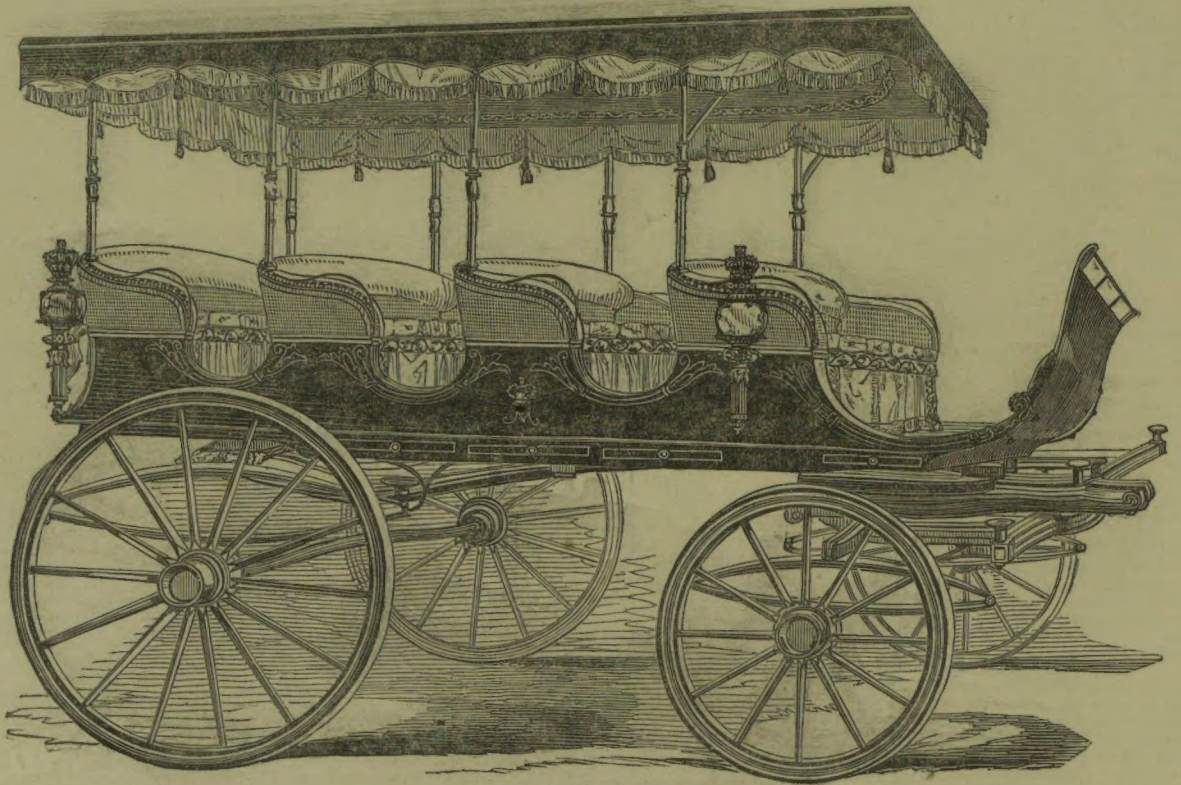
#### CHAR-A-BANC FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Two beautiful *Chars-à-Banc*, that have just been completed at the establishment of Messrs. Thrupp and Co., in Oxford-street, for her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, and are intended for her Majesty's use during the summer sojourn of the Court at the Royal residences of Cintra and Mafra.

The carriages are exceedingly elegant, and are finished in the highest style. We understand that they have been constructed under the direction of the

Chevalier Pinto de Soveral, Secretary of Legation, who had the honour to be intrusted with her Majesty's commands on the occasion. The *Chars-à-Banc* are painted a rich blue, with lines of light blue and white. The seats have caned sides, and are lined with pearl-coloured Spitalfields silk, trimmed with handsome lace, of the grape-vine pattern, designed expressly for these carriages. The lamps are elegant in shape, and richly ornamented with chased brass and Bohemian glass.

We have Engraved one of these beautiful carriages.



CHAR-A-BANC FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**COLONELCY OF THE 32ND REGIMENT.**—It is now decided that Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, the Colonel of the 95th Regiment, is to be removed to the 32nd, and that Major-General Bell, C.B., is to succeed to the 95th Regiment.

**ROYAL FUSILIERS.**—This Regiment, which has just arrived home, has been abroad ten years and a half. In November, 1839, the service companies embarked at Cork for Gibraltar; they remained at Gibraltar until December, 1844, in which month they proceeded to Barbadoes; and in May, 1848, they left the West Indies for Halifax, Nova Scotia, at which last station the Royal Fusiliers remained till May last.

**CRUISE OF THE ROYAL YACHT.**—The Royal yacht, the *Victoria* and *Albert*, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, arrived at Devonport early on Tuesday morning. She took in sufficient coal for five days' consumption on her passage to Lisbon and Gibraltar, calling at St. Sebastian. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Joseph Copley, and Sir George Wombwell, accompany Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence on this trip.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### VISCOUNT CANTILUPE.

**GEORGE JOHN FREDERICK, VISCOUNT CANTILUPE**, was eldest son and heir apparent of the present Earl De la Warr, and grandson, maternally, of the 3rd Duke of Dorset. He was born 25th April, 1814, and was formerly an officer in the Grenadier Guards. He sat in Parliament for several years, first for Helston, and afterwards for Lewes. His Lordship had been for some days suffering from rheumatic fever, which at last attacked the brain and proved fatal. By his death, his next brother, the Hon. Charles Richard Sackville West, becomes Viscount Cantilupe, and heir apparent of the honours of the House of De la Warr.



##### VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOSIAH COGHILL COGHILL, BART.

This gallant officer died on the 20th inst. at Kenilworth-house, Cheltenham, in the 78th year of his age. His services in the navy extended over a period of more than sixty years. In the expedition to Egypt he was Lieutenant of the *Haarlem*; and when Captain of the *Rattlesnake*, commanded two of her boats in a sanguinary conflict off the Malay coast. He was also at Walcheren, and received the Egyptian medal.

Sir Josiah, second son of the first Sir John Cramer Coghill, Bart., by Mary his wife, daughter of Dr. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, in 1817. He was twice married: by his first wife, Sophia, daughter of James Dodson, Esq., he had three daughters only; but by his second, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, he has left Sir John Joselyn Coghill, the present baronet, born 11th Feb., 1826; another son, Kendal Josiah William, and seven daughters, of whom the eldest, Rosanna Louisa, is married to John Harrison Aylmer, Esq., of Walworth Castle, county Durham.

##### CHARLES BOSANQUET, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died at his seat, the Rock, in Northumberland, was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, and its High Sheriff in 1828. He was likewise a magistrate for Middlesex, and commanded, as Colonel, the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers.

Mr. Bosanquet's father, the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Forest House, Essex, Governor of the Bank of England in 1792, was great-grandson of David Bosanquet, who fled from Languedoc at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and established himself in England. The learned Judge, Sir John Bernard Bosanquet, was younger brother of the gentleman whose decease we record.

Mr. Bosanquet, of the Rock, married Charlotte, daughter of Peter Holford, Esq., Master in Chancery, and has left two sons, both clergymen, and one daughter.

##### SAMUEL ELIAS SAWBRIDGE, ESQ., OF OLANTIGH, KENT.

This respected and deeply-lamented gentleman was Colonel of the East Kent Militia, and twice sat in Parliament for Canterbury. He was son and heir of the late Alderman John Sawbridge, M.P. for London, and Lord Mayor in 1775; and great-grandson of Jacob Sawbridge, Esq., M.P., one of the Directors of the South Sea Company, in the memorable year 1720, who purchased, temp. Queen Anne, from the Thornhill family, the estate and seat of Olantigh, in Kent.

Colonel Sawbridge was born in 1769, and married, in 1794, Elizabeth, daughter of Brabazon Ellis, Esq., of Wyddial Hall, Herts, and had issue five sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, John Samuel Wanley, having married the heiress of Richard Erie Drax Grosvenor, Esq., of Charborough Park, Dorset, is the present J. S. W. Sawbridge Erie Drax, Esq., M.P.

A letter from Stettin states that the amount of yellow amber collected this year has been unusually great. Almost the whole quantity obtained was at once bought up for England.

**THE TICKET SHOPS.**—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday last, a lady asked the advice of Mr. Bingham in the following case:—She saw, in a shop in Oxford-street, a mantle marked a guinea, which suited her, and she went in and bought it. She put down the guinea, but she was told she must pay another half-guinea, as the price was a guinea and a half. She declined taking the mantle at that price, and requested to have her money returned. This was refused, and she was compelled to pay the half-guinea. As she conceived she had been imposed upon, she wished to know if she had any mode of obtaining redress. Mr. Bingham said a magistrate could render her no assistance, but he had no doubt she could procure redress at the County Court. A second lady came forward, and made a precisely similar statement, but the occurrence took place in another shop in Oxford-street. The lady said she had been terrified into giving the additional price. Mr. Bingham gave this lady the same advice as he had given the first lady.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE TALFOURD.

In the autumn of last year, a meeting of some friends and admirers of Mr. Justice Talfourd was held at Reading, T. Harris, Esq., mayor, in the chair, when a subscription was opened for the purpose of presenting the learned Judge with a Testimonial of respect from the inhabitants of Reading, his native town. The subscription list was subsequently augmented by a larger circle of Mr. Justice Talfourd's friends and admirers; and the Testimonial was presented to him at his residence in Russell-square, on Thursday evening.

It consists of a chased Silver Epergne, 34 inches in height, manufactured by Messrs. Makepeace and Walford, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn. A triangular plinth supports a reeded and acanthus stem, from which issue six branches surrounding a vase for flowers. Around the stem are three female figures, representing Justice, Law, Poetry; and upon the faces of the plinth are engraved the



arms of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, and of the borough of Reading, and the accompanying inscription:—

Presented to Mr. THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, D.C.L., one of the Justices of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, by his friends at Reading, as a Memorial of the high esteem and admiration in which his character and talents are held in his native town. June, 1850.

**WOOD PAPER.**—At the close of the last century a patent was granted to Matthias Koops for the manufacture of paper from straw, wood, &c. In September, 1800, he dedicated to the King a "Historical account of the substances which have been used to describe events," in small folio. The volume is chiefly printed on paper made from straw; the appendix is on paper made from wood alone. Both descriptions of paper have borne the test of time extremely well. Murray, in his "Practical remarks on modern paper," speaks of Koops and his inventions with much ignorance and unfairness.—*BOLTON CORNET.—Notes and Queries.*

**LEAD AND COPPER ORE.**—The total quantity of pig and sheet lead imported into the United Kingdom in 1849 was 7215 tons, and of lead ore, 1380 tons; of white lead, 43 tons. Exported in the same year—lead ore, 180 tons; pig and rolled lead, 15,227 tons; shot, 1796; read-lead, 1621; litharge, 592; white-lead, 1675. The total quantity of copper imported in the same year was 72,000 tons, the greater portion of which was retained for home consumption.

**A SCAPE-GOAT.**—A person in Largo, who had heard it affirmed that rats would disinherit premises where a goat was kept, had the curiosity to try the experiment, though with but little faith in the recommended antidote. Accordingly, one of these long-bearded mountaineers was procured and lodged in the premises, when, unexpectedly, the long-tailed, ugly, devouring vermin suddenly decamped. The goat has been kept for many months, and nothing in the shape of a rat is now seen near the premises. Some may be apt to class this affair among the ridiculous, but we have been told it is a reality; and surely this mode of making rats fit is as simple as it is singular.—*Northern Warder.*



## COUNTRY NEWS.

The Protectionists of Kent, to the number of upwards of 600, on Tuesday, entertained at a public dinner, in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, the Earl Stanhope, to whom they also presented a complimentary address on the occasion, in testimony of the high appreciation in which they hold the personal character of the noble Earl, and the services which he has rendered to the industrial interests of the country.

**POSTAL SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.**—From Bristol we learn that the altered postal arrangements in reference to Sundays have formed a subject of general conversation in that city, especially in the commercial circles. The general feeling is, that it offers too great an interruption to mercantile pursuits, and occasions too much inconvenience generally, to be tolerated as a permanent arrangement; although there seems to be a disposition to limit the hours of business on Sundays, and the consequent labour of the clerks and officials to the lowest necessary point.

**POST-OFFICE.**—One fact is stronger than a column of logic. We give the following illustration of the new Post-office rule:—A farmer in the county gaol for debt had his bail-papers sent up to Dublin. They were examined and found all right. They were transmitted to Cork, and reached here on Sunday morning. From the non-delivery of letters he was kept a prisoner till to-day, thus suffering a whole day's incarceration that might have been prevented.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Mayor (H. W. Ward, Esq.) and town council of the town of Wisbeach have voted the sum of 25 guineas to the funds raising for the carrying into effect the proposed industrial congress of 1851.

**BEWARE OF INCOME-TAX COLLECTORS.**—*COOPER v. AVISON.*—The plaintiff in this case, which was tried in the County Court, on Thursday week, was Mr. Wm. Cooper, a gentleman residing at Delph, in Saddleworth; and the defendant was the ex-collector of income and property-tax, residing at South Crossland. The action was brought to recover the sum of £4 2s. 8d., alleged to have been charged by the plaintiff for the tax due upon property occupied by Mr. Thomas Shires and others, at Engine Bridge, and which had been paid by plaintiff to defendant. Messrs. Battye and Clay conducted the case, and Mr. Dransfield defended. Vouchers were produced to show that the defendant had claimed, and received from the agents of the plaintiff the sum of £4 12s. annually in 1844-1845, and 1846, as the amount due upon the property named, while the duplicate assessment-book, which was also produced in court, showed that the amount Mr. Cooper was justly entitled to pay was only £2 16s. annually, and which amount Avison had only paid over to the Property and Income-Tax Commissioners. Vouchers for other items were also produced, showing that the amount the defendant had overcharged the plaintiff, and appropriated to his own use, was £7 17s. 11d. for the years in question, although the claim sought to recover was reduced to £4 2s. 8d., because the defendant had not previously been able to ascertain the amount actually paid over by the defendant to the commissioners. As the defendant did not appear in court, his solicitor had no case. His Honor gave a verdict for the amount sought, to be paid forthwith. In the course of the trial, the plaintiff's solicitor said that many property and income-tax collectors were making hundreds of pounds annually by similar fraudulent means.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

**FEAST OF FORESTERS.**—On Monday four special trains arrived at Southampton with about 2000 working men, members of the Society of Foresters. About 1000 foresters from Southampton and the south of England met them at the station, when they formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of Southampton. Large numbers of the foresters were on horseback, dressed in green velvet dresses, and caps and feathers, and had bows and arrows, as well as other implements of ancient forestry, slung at their backs. All those on foot had a green sash with a forest horn stuck in it, and they walked two and two with their fingers interlaced with each other. They carried numerous banners and were accompanied by four bands of music. The procession extended more than a mile in length, and was accompanied by an immense concourse of spectators. The procession stopped opposite the house of the Mayor of Southampton, who is a great patron of the order, and the bands played some popular airs. The Mayor welcomed his brother foresters, and dined with them afterwards.

**FATAL EFFECTS OF PRIZE-FIGHTING.**—Early on Monday morning a prize-fight took place at Long Eaton, a village eight miles from Nottingham between two men, named Richard Hall and James Brown. The brutal exhibition was to have taken place in the meadows near the town, but the parties were surprised by the police, and were therefore obliged to retreat. The men fought for an hour and a quarter, at the end of which time Brown was completely exhausted, and lay upon the turf, vomiting blood freely. The backers and seconds had him immediately conveyed to a railway carriage, but before the train arrived at Nottingham he died. Upon hearing the fate of his antagonist, Hall instantly decamped, along with the seconds and others engaged in the affair. As soon as the police were made acquainted with the circumstance, they commenced an active pursuit, and succeeded in capturing George Clay, one of the seconds, and, doubtless, the others will soon be taken. Hall is only seventeen years of age, and has been engaged in several fights. Brown was twenty-two years old.

**CAPTURE OF SEALS IN THE TAY.**—Five large seals were brought up to Perth on Thursday (last week), which had been taken in the river, near the salmon-fishing station at Powgavie. The two largest weighed about sixteen stone each, and the others were of inferior weight and dimensions. The mode in which they were caught was by placing a large brand of wood, studded with strong hooks, at a place upon the shore where the seals were in the habit of landing at high-water, so that when they again took to the water, they had to pass over the hooks. A dozen of the seals were found to be impaled upon them; but, by dint of struggling, seven of them made their escape, although so much wounded that some of their entrails were found adhering to the hooks after they had taken to the water. These animals prove very destructive to the salmon, as it is conjectured that each of them kills, on an average, two large fish every day.

**LOBSTER FISHING.**—The lobster fishing is at present prosecuted with great activity, and most successfully, on the northern shores of Scotland. At Dunnet and Scariskerry, where there are from sixteen to eighteen boats employed, the takes have hitherto averaged about 1000 a week. Mr. Roberts, of London, fishes the whole coast from Cape Wrath to Huma, as also the Orkney Isles; and it is estimated, at a moderate calculation, that he expends in this one branch of industry alone, in this part of the country, about £3000 during the lobster fishing season, which extends from the 1st of April to the 1st of July.

**FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.**—On Wednesday several members of the committee of the Female Emigration Society and their friends, proceeded by steamer from the Blackwall pier, to see the fifth party of emigrants on board the *Northumberland*, lying at Gravesend, previous to its departure for Port Philip. Amongst those who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this interesting scene, were the Marchioness of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, and the Hon. Mrs. S. Wortley, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Mr. H. Tuffnell, and the Rev. Messrs. Queckett and Brown. On their arrival, the vessel, a fine spacious East Indian, was inspected, and general satisfaction was expressed at the accommodation and arrangement for the emigrants. Those who were leaving on the present occasion amounted to about sixty in number, consisting for the most part of young females. They were placed opposite their berths and their names severally called over; and, on each answering to her name a testimonial of character and a copy of the regulations to be observed on board was handed to her. In a few instances, where the parties were unable to read, they were told that they could acquire that advantage during the voyage, as a teacher was on board for the purpose of instructing them. They were then addressed by the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird and the Rev. Mr. Queckett, and the necessity of observing obedience, mutual kindness, and good conduct while on board strongly indicated. They were informed of the attention which had been paid to their comforts and necessities on the voyage; and most of them appeared deeply grateful and affected. It may be mentioned that one of the expected emigrants, who had paid for her own outfit, drew back at the eleventh hour, and refused to undertake the voyage, declaring (although a Londoner) that she was frightened by the noise of the steamer which conveyed the emigrants to the *Northumberland*. After the ceremony of inspection was over the visitors partook of refreshments, which had been prepared for them by Mr. Green, the owner of the vessel, and left highly gratified at an event of which many of them had been, not merely the spectators on this occasion, but the active and charitable promoters.

**INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN.**—On Saturday a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms in support of this institution, which has been established to provide a home for the widows and daughters of private gentlemen, officers in the army or navy, professional men, bankers, and merchants, suffering under a reverse of fortune. The meeting was to have been presided over by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, however, was prevented from attending by indisposition; and in the absence of his Royal Highness, Lord Kinnaird took the chair. His Lordship briefly explained the objects of the institution, bore testimony to the exertions of the Ladies' Committee on its behalf, showed the necessity which existed for extended accommodation in consequence of the number of applicants, and read several letters from inmates describing the comforts which they enjoyed. The report, which was a document of some length, set forth the operations of the institution, and its claims on public support. It appears that a house has been taken in Harpur-street, Red Lion-square, at an annual rent of £85, the sum of £212 being paid for furniture. Some difficulties have been experienced at the outset from the want of funds, but these have been overcome by timely contributions; and though the total receipts to this time have been small, the committee have fully furnished the house, and every room is completely occupied. Since the opening of the institution in October, 53 ladies have been admitted, of whom eight are the daughters of officers in the army, two of officers in the navy, 15 of landowners and private gentlemen, one of a clergyman, two of solicitors, one of a surgeon, one of a banker, 14 of merchants, four of professors of colleges, two of artists, and three of Government officers; of these 53 inmates 33 still continue in the house, and, except to take situations, not one has left voluntarily. The balance-sheet showed, that up to the close of May the total receipts had been £793, and the expenditure £718, leaving a balance in hand of £75, against which there were debts to the amount of about £150. The adoption of the report was moved in appropriate terms by the Rev. Dr. Croly, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. Other resolutions in support of the institution were ably recommended to the meeting by Mr. Watson, the Rev. Mr. Nolan, Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. Oliver, and other gentlemen. A vote of thanks having been carried to Dr. Joseph Williams for his gratuitous and unremitting attention to the sick inmates of the house, the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary acknowledgments to Lord Kinnaird for presiding.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing appointments for the coming week include Whittington on Monday, Carlisle and Newmarket on Tuesday and following days, Tiverton and Tenbury on Wednesday, and Lancaster on Thursday. Of these, Newmarket alone holds out any attractions to the south-country turfites, and they are not at all imposing; however, there will be two or three important sales of blood stock in the course of the meeting, which will probably help to draw a good company; but now that that ill-fated speculation, the Newmarket Railway, is closed, it is clear that mere pleasure-seekers will not incur the additional cost of time and money which the road journey from Cambridge would entail upon them.

The Cricket fixtures embrace two matches at Leeds: the first, on Monday, between the Gentlemen of England and Kent; and the second, on Thursday, between the M. C. C. and the Gentlemen of Rugby; these are the only engagements of any interest.

The "Water Parties" commence on Monday with the St. Mary le Strand Regatta; and, as far as they can interest the metropolitans, will end with the second and last match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The Worcester Regatta comes off on the Thursday and Friday, and the Royal Mersey Yacht Club Match on Saturday.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A trifling amount of business was transacted at the under-mentioned prices:—

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
2 to 1 agst Elthron	10 to 1 agst Roland	16 to 1 agst Snowstorm
4 to 1 — Glaucia	10 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne	
LIVERPOOL CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Cockermouth	7 to 1 agst Windischgratz	
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
8 to 1 agst Windischgratz	20 to 1 agst Van Diemen	20 to 1 agst Langton
ST. LEGER.		
2 to 1 agst Voltigeur	9 to 2 agst Clanchair (t)	20 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel
20 to 1 agst The Italian	25 to 1 agst King of Oude	
DERBY.		
20 to 1 agst Grecian	33 to 1 agst Constellation	5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (t)
20 to 1 — Hippolytus	35 to 1 — Bonnie Dundee	6 to 1 — Lord Eglington's lot (t)
25 to 1 — Storm	9 to 2 — J. Day's lot (t)	

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE RACES.—MONDAY.

The TYNE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Ewbank's Wish, walked over. The FIRST TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. J. Scott's ns Prior of Lanercost, 1. Mr. Merty's Baroness, 2. The HUNTER'S STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 15 added.—Mr. Cunningham's Little Queen, 1. Mr. F. Nichol ns Smuggler Bill, 2. The CONVIVIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir C. Monk's Vanguard, 1. Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham, 2. The MAIDEN PLATE of £50.—Mr. Robson's The Sweep, 1. Mr. Binnie's Barn-ton Boy, 2.

## TUESDAY.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Mr. Robson's The Sweep, 1. Lord Stanley's Legedmain, 2. The TYNE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Ewbank's England's Glory (Wintringham), 1. Mr. Harrison's Trickster, 2. The NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE of 200 sovs.—Lord Eglington's Elthron, 1. Mr. Meiklam's Roland, 2. The LADIES' PLATE of 20 sovs.—Mr. Dawson's Potluck (Lye), 1. Lord Cardross nd Scarborough, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

The NORTH DERBY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. B. Green's Michael Bruton, 1. Mr. Dawson's St. Martin, 2. The FREE HANDICAP of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wrather's Maid of Masham, 1. Mr. Davidson's Fleur de Seine, 2. The SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Wentworth's Azeth, 1. Mr. J. Scott's Presto, 2. The CORPORATION PLATE of 60 guineas, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. J. Osborn's Acanthus, 1. Mr. T. Walters's Mystice, 2. The ARISTOCRATIC WELTER STAKES of 5 sovs each.—Miss Lottery, 1. Little Queen, 2.

## THURSDAY.

The GOLD CUP.—Canzon, 1; Achyranthes, 2. The MEMBER'S PLATE.—Maid of Team Valley, 1; Osbaldeston, 2. The LOTTERY STAKES.—Mickleton, 1. Oxford Blue, 2. The GRAND STAND STAKES.—The Cutler, 1. Tightwaist, 2.

**GREAT ROWING MATCH.**—The scullers' match between Cole, of Chelsea, and Chitty, of Richmond, which has for some time past created the most lively interest in the rowing circles, came off on Tuesday afternoon, and was one of the most spirited contests upon record; Cole being the winner of Doggett's coat and badge; and Chitty the successful competitor for the coat, badge, and freedom annually given by Mr. Evan Morris at the Thames Regatta. The match was for £50, the distance from Putney Bridge to the Ship at Mortlake, and there had been no less than three steamers chartered to accompany it, the *Childe Harold*, *Lalla Rookie*, and *Citizen K*, which conveyed those desirous of witnessing the event. The men went to their stations about three o'clock. Chitty on the Middlesex side of the centre arch of Putney-bridge, and his opponent on the other. Both appeared in capital condition, Chitty having an advantage in length and size. They started at the same instant: Chitty showed great spirit; and the race was rowed at a killing pace. Cole ultimately won by seven lengths.

**FOREIGN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—The following numerous and large arrivals of fruits and vegetables have taken place in one day from the Continent for the metropolitan markets:—The steamer *Rainbow*, from Rotterdam, brought 1101 bags of new potatoes; the *Sir Robert Peel*, from Dunkirk, 809 baskets and 49 cases of new potatoes, 253 dozens of cauliflowers, and 1124 baskets of cherries; the *Apollo*, from Rotterdam, 3783 baskets of new potatoes, 4 baskets of melons, and 19 slaves and 12 baskets of cucumbers; the *Stadt Dordrecht*, from Dordt, 28 hampers and 20 baskets of new potatoes, 20 hampers of cherries, 8 hampers of cabbages, and 29 hampers of carrots; the *Fyenord*, from Rotterdam, 603 baskets and 200 bags of new potatoes, and 197 baskets of cherries; the *Venezuela*, from Havre, 1576 baskets of various kinds of fruits; and the *Soho*, from Antwerp, 26 baskets of green peas, and 1334 baskets of various sorts of fruits—the produce of France, Holland, and Belgium.

**INQUEST.**—THE STATE OF THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Malpas Arms, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Thomas Bellonia, aged 18, the son of a West India merchant, who was drowned in the Serpentine on Sunday morning. Mr. Chorley, the secretary to the Humane Society, said that he had waited on the Duke of Cambridge since the last inquest, and represented to his Royal Highness the necessity of preventing bathing on the north side, from its dangerous state, and his Royal Highness immediately wrote to the Commissioners of Police, but nothing had yet been done. The jury considered it was quite time bathing on that side should be prevented. A few policemen would be enough to carry out any order given on the subject. Verdict, "Accidental death."

A young man lately died at Kirriemuir, Scotland, from a constant bleeding of the gums. Fever supervened upon the weakness consequent upon the discharge, and the patient died. No similar case has been known in the district.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unexpected suspension of payments by Messrs. Nash and Neale, bankers, of Reigate and Dorking, caused some conversation in the City on Monday. It is presumed that, by the sacrifice of the private property of Mr. Nash (who is eighty-four years of age), no loss will be sustained by the public. Great culpability is ascribed to the active partner, Mr. Neale; but as, doubtless, a thorough investigation will take place, it would be premature to publish the different statements in circulation. The claims upon the bank, including the paper issue, are about £60,000.

During the period that Consols are closed, and the dividend approaches payment, business is usually very limited, the public generally not comprehending time purchases. This has been particularly the case for the last few days, Consols having fluctuated barely  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Monday's quotations were  $\frac{96}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  for the opening; and after touching  $\frac{96}{16}$  buyers, the lower price was the last quoted. A decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  occurred on Tuesday,  $\frac{95}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div. remaining the quotation all day. Prices were again heavy on Wednesday,  $\frac{95}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  being the last price, and continuing during Thursday. Business both on Wednesday and Thursday was limited to speculative transactions, the *Bears* operating unchecked. No variation or improvement in the state of money is viewed as probable, the price of India Bonds and Exchequer Bills affording abundant evidence of the difficulty of employing it. Bank Stock and the heavy stocks generally remain firm, the last quotations being, for Reduced,  $\frac{96}{16}$ ; New  $\frac{3}{4}$  per Cent. Anns.,  $\frac{97}{16}$ ; Long Anns., to expire Jan., 1860,  $\frac{8}{16}$ ; India Bonds, £1000, 90 pm; Consols for Account, 96; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 69 pm; £500, June, 67 pm; Small, June, 70 pm.

The Foreign Market continues steady, although no material fluctuations have occurred, or any extensive amount of business been transacted. Peruvian Bonds are again creeping up, and Mexican appears to be a favourite speculative stock. Spanish Stock is also firm, and Russian Five per Cent. Bonds are done at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The latest prices are, Brazilian Bonds, 90; Grenada Bonds, 14 per Cent., 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican, 5 per Cent. Ex Jan. Coupons, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Account, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peruvian Bonds,  $\frac{4}{16}$  per Cent., 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Account, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Deferred, 34; Russian Bonds,  $\frac{4}{16}$  per Cent., 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Scrip,  $\frac{4}{16}$  pm; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Account, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto 3 per Cent., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., 12 Guilders, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto 4 per Cent. Certificates, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Railway stocks have not been quite so good this week. The accompanying list shows the last quotations:—Aberdeen, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Caledonian, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chester and Holyhead, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dublin and Belfast Jun., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern Counties, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New Pref., Six per Cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent., 64; Eastern Union, Scrip (Six per Cent.), 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lancashire, 7; East Lincolnshire, Guar., Six per Cent., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Eighth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New, £17, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hull and Selby, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Fifth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., New Gua., Six per Cent., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do. (W. Riding Union), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Leeds and Bradford, 94; Lond., Brighton, and S. Coast, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Gua. Five per Cent. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and North-Western, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New Quarters, 13; Ditto, Fifth, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and South-Western, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland, 37;

Ditto, £50 Shares, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North British, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Staffordshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Royston and Hitchin, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  dis.; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shropshire Union, 2; South Devon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South-Eastern, Registered No. 4, 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rouen and Havre, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sambre and Meuse, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been exceedingly small; owing to which, the demand for all kinds has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported. Fine foreign wheats have mostly sold at full rates of currency; but the inferior kinds have met a slow sale. The inquiry for barley has been wholly in retail, yet we have no decline to notice in value. Malt dull, but not cheaper. Oats have moved off freely, on rather better terms. Beans, peas, and Indian corn have commanded very little attention. A good business has been done in flour, both English and foreign.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; maling ditto, 25s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Troughal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 27s; grey peas, 22s to 25s; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; boilers, 28s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s per 280lbs.—*Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—The season for sowing being now over, our market is heavy, at almost nominal currencies. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; Hempseed, 34s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 8s. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, £35 to £38 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 0s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per ton. Canary, 90s to 90s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; of household do, 4d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 40s 5d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 16s 10d; rye, 2s 6d; beans, 26s 7d; peas, 26s 9d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 40s 0d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 16s 4d; rye, 2s 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; beans, 26s 6d; peas, 26s 2d.

**Prices on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

**Tea.**—A steady business is doing in common sound Congou, at 10d to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, at which buyers are still coming forward. Green teas move off slowly at the late decline. On Wednesday, public sales of 9000 packages took place; 3800 changed hands at an advance of 2d per lb on common Hysons, and 3d on common Congous.

**Sugar.**—Our market is decidedly firm, and in some instances the quotations have an upward tendency. Refined goods, the supply of which is increasing, move off slowly, on somewhat lower terms. Brown lumps, 49s, and good to fair cargo, 49s 6d to 51s per cwt. English crushed, 27s 6d to 29s.

**Coffee.**—Good ordinary Ceylons are in moderate request, at 41s to 43s 6d per cwt. Plantation and foreign coffees support late rates, with a steady demand.

**Rice.**—The supplies being considerably in excess of the wants of the dealers, the market is very flat, at last week's quotations.

**Provisions.**—Dutch butter is in moderate request, at unaltered currencies. Fine Friesland, 66s to 68s; fine Holland, 56s to 60s; and inferior, 44s per cwt. In Irish butter very little business is doing, yet holders refuse to accept lower rates. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny firsts, landed, 66s to 68s; Limerick, 64s to 66s; Waterford, 62s to 64s per cwt. The market is well supplied with English butter, in which very little is doing. Fine weekly Dorset, 74s to 78s; inferior and stale ditto, 56s to 60s; fine Devon, 60s to 66s per cwt; fresh, 6s to 10s per dozen lb. Irish bacon has further improved in value 1s to 2s per cwt; prime small Waterford, landed, 58s to 60s; heavy, 56s to 57s per cwt. Hamburg bacon has risen 1s to 2s per cwt. Other kinds of provisions support late rates.

**Tallow.**—Our market is very inactive, and prices have been given way 3d per cwt. P Y C on the spot is selling at 36s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d per cwt net cash.

**Oils.**—The demand is steady for most kinds of fish oils. The first arrival of seal has sold at 31s 10d.

**Cod.**—Wylam, 13s; Bell, 14s; Lambton, 14s; Stewart's, 16s; Hilton, 15s 6d; Caradoc, 14s; Whitworth, 12s; Adelaide Tine, 14s 9d.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 10s per load.

**Spirits.**—The brandy market is still heavy, yet we have no decline to notice in prices. Fine old rum is quite as dear. No change in corn spirits.

**Hops.**—The plantations accounts being very favourable, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and the duty has advanced to £165,000.

**Wool.**—The public sales are still progressing steadily. The whole of the parcels yet offered have found buyers.

**Potatoes.**—Old potatoes are now out of season. New ones move off steadily, at from 6s to 18s per cwt.

**Smithfield.**—The supplies of fat stock being very extensive, the general demand is heavy, at drooping prices.—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 10d to 5s 0d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 3d to 4s 0d per lb, to sink the scale.

**Neigate and Leadenhall.**—These markets are in a very inactive state, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 0d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

2nd Dragoons: Cornet and Adjutant W Miller to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet J A Freeman to be Lieutenant, vice Amplett.

9th Light Dragoons: Capt A F Steele to be Captain, vice Read.

7th Foot: Lieut F Mills to be Captain, vice Grant; Lieut D Perse, to be Lieutenant, vice Mills. 12th: Capt E R Read to be Captain, vice Storey. 16th: Lieut G J Pencocke to be Captain, vice Colborne. Ensign F W Ruston to be Lieutenant, vice Pencocke.

1st Life Guards: Ensign F W Ruston to be Lieutenant, vice Pencocke. 31st: Second Capt J T Dayell to be First Lieut, vice Barnard. 27th: Ensign G H Cragh to be Lieutenant, vice Becher; Ensign G R Gresson to be Ensign, vice Cragh. 34th: Ensign G B Harman to be Lieut, vice Perse. 44th: Lieut W Parker to be Capt, vice Massey. 50th: Capt B G Mackenzie to be Capt, vice Brevin Major G F Long. 52nd: Ensign A F Loyd to be Lieut, vice Vyvyan. 69th: Lieut F G W Fearon to be Capt, vice Cole.

St Helena Regiment: Capt C R Storey to be Capt, vice Steele.

UNATTACHED.—Capt the Hon J Colborne to be Major.





ASCENT OF THE NASSAU BALLOON, FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS, ON SATURDAY.

## BALLOON ASCENT AT VAUXHALL-GARDENS.

A GRAND *fete* was given at these Gardens on Saturday, when the most attractive scene was the ascent of the Nassau Balloon, with Mr. Green and Mr. Rush. Three of the members of the Nepalese Embassy were present, to whom the balloon, when inflated, was an object of great interest, as was also the ascent. They examined the balloon with great minuteness, and its construction evi-

dently excited their wonder and admiration. As it ascended they stood gazing at it with marked curiosity and attention, and remained on the spot until it was almost lost to view.

We have been favoured by Mr. Rush with the following account of the voyage.

The balloon having passed over a wood not far from St. Paul's Cray, in Kent, Mr. Green observed a favourable situation for descending, which he effected easily in a grass field near the residence of Lord Wynford, at twenty-six minutes after eight o'clock, the distance from Vauxhall being about twelve miles. The servants of his Lordship and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood afforded the aeronauts every assistance.

The altitude attained, according to the calculations of Mr. William Jones, of No. 4, Rupert-street, Haymarket, was as follows:—

	Therm.	Barom.	
	Deg.	Inches.	Feet.
Upper Station	36	15.00	19,161
Lower Station	73	30.38	530
Difference	..	..	18,631
Mean temperature, 54.5 Fahr.; add	..	..	1,273
Altitude	..	..	19,904

After Mr. Rush had made the above observations, the balloon continued rapidly ascending, and the barometer fell to 14.30 inches, shewing an increased altitude of 1281 feet, making in the whole 21,185 feet, or four miles and 65 feet.

It will be observed, the decrease of temperature was upon an average of a degree of the thermometer to 538 feet.

## LARGE ROSE-TREE.

This gigantic plant, noticed in our Journal of last week, as growing in the nursery-ground of Mr. Buxton, in the Wandsworth-road, is what is termed a standard rose, of the Fulgian species, variety Hybrid China. This tree, unlike other descriptions of the same plant, improves in size and growth with age; and although 28 ft. in height, and 20 ft. in circumference, and bearing 2000 roses in bloom, it is not so large as it appeared in 1843; the proprietor having cut the branches to prevent their encroaching upon the garden-walk.

## THE BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY.

For this prolific and early kind of strawberry, Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, has just received a certificate of merit from the Horticultural Society, for well-ripened examples from the open ground. The Black Prince is now becoming universally cultivated, more especially for early crops; it is well flavoured, and very productive.

The Black Prince also gained a prize from the Botanic Society, Regent's Park, last year, so that it has now been well proved: it travels well, and will keep longer on the plant after it is ripe, and the fruit keep longer after it is picked, than any other sort. It is the king of strawberries for preserving, being ten days before any other good sort, and an enormous bearer. Mr. Cuthill has sold it this year, from the open ground, at

four shillings a pound: the sharp frost on the 10th of May cut up all the early blossoms, or he would have had it in much earlier.

Some of the Black Prince Strawberries have been forwarded to the Prince of Wales, in acknowledgement of which Mr. Cuthill has received the following communication:—

"Buckingham Palace, June 25, 1850.

"Sir,—I had the honour to present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by permission of the Prince Albert, a dish of Black Prince Strawberries, which you were good enough to leave for his Royal Highness at the Palace, and which have been much approved.

"At the proper season I shall be glad to have some plants of these Strawberries for the Royal gardens.

"Mr. Cuthill."

"I am, yours,  
"C. B. PHIPPS."

Great quantities of cod continue to be brought ashore at Wick. In Shetland and Orkney the take is also abundant. Last week, in Shetland, the smacks did well. At Reawick the average was about 500—the highest the sloop *Nymph*, Captain Watts. At Walls, the average was 300; highest sloop, 1000. At Scalloway, average, 250; highest, 600.

The church at Heath has been broken into, and a silver alms-basin, a folio copy of the Homilies, a black silk scarf, and a handsome prayer-book with clasps, stolen from it.



LARGE ROSE-TREE (HYBRID CHINA), AT MR. BUXTON'S GARDENS, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.



BLACK PRINCE STRAWBERRY PLANT, GROWN BY MR. CUTHILL, CAMBERWELL.